



THE TIMES Tomorrow

Reagan's shadow
Is President Reagan's closest adviser now the man in the cowboy boots with his grandfather's six-shooter hanging in his office? The Times profiles Judge William Clark, the new Reagan Shadow.

Churchill's year
Piers Brendon reviews the new biographies of Churchill by Martin Gilbert and William Manchester. Tony Quinion on Collette and Paul Barker on the Roy Hattersley memoirs. Henley's eve
Jim Railton previews the Henley Regatta.

Leadership doubts in Italian party

Signor Ciriaco de Mita's leadership of the Italian Christian Democrats is in question after the party's electoral support fell to the lowest point of its three decades in power. He will today hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what is being described as a political earthquake.

Tense wait for arm victim

Doctors at Stoke Mandeville who sewed back the severed arm of Mr Roy Tapping, an Oxfordshire farmworker, will not know for some days whether the operation has been a success or if the limb must be reamputated.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Little progress was made in the dispute that has lost the Financial Times its last 25 editions. Publication is unlikely before next week at the earliest.

Vauxhall jobs

Vauxhall Motors, which might soon be profitable, could hire 1,000 workers by the end of the year if sales of its Cavalier model remain buoyant.

Bankruptcy fear

Sir Kenneth Cork has urged the Government to delay no further in reforming Britain's bankruptcy law after indications that reform could take another four years.

Scientia vincit

Independent schools are rejecting Latin in favour of science, a forthcoming report is expected to show.

Laker talks

British and American officials have been holding secret talks in Washington after the Government ordered the two main British airlines not to comply with US subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Selfridges rise

Selfridges joined battle with Harrods and Marks and Spencer to attract the best staff in the centre of London by raising shop pay by 22.3 per cent.

Space link-up

Thirty hours after Earth takeoff, two Soviet cosmonauts, successfully linked their space ferry to the orbiting Salyut 7 station, entered it and began experiments.

Britons win

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett recorded five times to win their races at the Bislett Games in Oslo last night. Coe won an 800 metres in 1min 43.80sec, and Ovett recorded 3min 33.79sec to win the 1,500 metres.

Captain's day

Bob Willis, who figured in a match-winning last wicket stand for Warwickshire has been reappointed England captain for the four Test matches against New Zealand.

Letter bomb for Brittan

An incendiary device addressed to Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, was discovered at the House of Commons yesterday and defused by Scotland Yard explosives experts.

Home News	2-4	Parliament	25
Overseas	5-6	Property	4
Arts	12	Sale Room	12
Books	12	Science	18-21
Business	13-17	Sport	22
Cost	12	Travel	22
Crossword	24	TV & Radio	25
Diary	18	Theatre, etc	25
Events	26	Weather	26
Law Report	20	Wills	12

Hattersley attacks Bennites for lost four million votes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley said last night that the Labour Party must become again the party that represented the hopes and aspirations of its traditional supporters or accept the role of being a permanent minority.

Denouncing the dogmatists who had caused the party to make so many "electoral sacrifices", Mr Hattersley, a leading contender for the Labour leadership, made clear his belief that it will have to abandon many of the policies on which it fought the election if it is ever to be returned to government.

The difference between victory and defeat was the willingness of the party to offer a programme which seemed relevant to the nation's needs and capable of fulfilment, he said.

"At the last election even our popular policies seemed incredible and as a result the promises which we made on unemployment, pensions and housing had the electoral value of no promises at all."

Addressing the general committee of his Birmingham, Sparkbrook, constituency party, Mr Hattersley was clearly presenting himself as the leadership candidate best suited to winning back Labour's "lost" four million voters.

The party was at a crossroads; the choice was simple, he said. It could become again a great national party able to win the next election, or accept the role of a permanent minority, "willing to become an unhappy compromise between a protest movement and a pressure group."

The Shadow Home Secretary said that for the next five years, responding to the hopes and aspirations of Labour's supporters and potential supporters must be the party's abiding obsession.

In an obvious attack on Mr



Mr Hattersley: "Policies seem incredible"

Wedgwood Benn and others on the left who interpreted the election result as a large vote for socialism he said: "Listening to the people will be resisted by those who apparently regard June 9 as a victory."

"The desire for reunion with the four million missing voters will be described by them as the cynical pursuit of a parliamentary majority. I say at once that I am in pursuit of a parliamentary majority, and that anyone who denies or neglects that objective betrays the men and women who look to a Labour government for protection and assistance."

Mr Hattersley's speech amounted to an indictment of the methods by which the party formulated the policies it presented to the electorate. "Belief that the policy working groups of the subcommittees of the national executive always know best is simply arrogant."

He was scathing about the constitutional changes forced through by the left, which had created a new arena of institutionalized conflict in the name of party democratization.

He acknowledged there was no going back on the constitutional changes of the early 1980s, so the party must go forward.

American set to win battle for Sotheby's

By Philip Robinson

Mr Alfred Taubman, the American property millionaire, looked set last night to win an \$82m takeover battle for Sotheby's, the London-based auctioneer.

He signed a conditional agreement with his rivals in the battle, fellow Americans Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, to buy their 29.9 per cent. Sotheby's stake for £74.7m. The sale gives them a 27m profit.

Mr Taubman now influences sufficient shares to give him control of the Government, through the Monopolies Commission, decides that his ownership would not be against the public interest.

With shares he already owns and those promised by the Sotheby's board and staff, the stake gives Mr Taubman 51.68 per cent of the shares and control.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that Mr Taubman has made this arrangement."

Mr Llewellyn and his board have consistently rejected Mr Cogan and Mr Swid as potential owners of Sotheby's. Mr Llewellyn once said that he would "blow his brains out" if they gained control.

Until earlier this month, it looked likely they would win, bidding through a new company Knoll International Holdings, part of their carpet underlay and furniture empire.

But then Mr Taubman, named as one of the ten richest men in the US, entered the fight as a saviour and was welcomed by the Sotheby's board.

His offer was still to be cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He was included in an investigation already being conducted into the Cogan and Swid offer.

His buying the 29.9 per cent stake is on condition that his offer is allowed, a decision now expected in September.

Labour left confident of Meacher win

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The left in the Labour Party are becoming increasingly confident of capturing the deputy leadership for Mr Michael Meacher, to consolidate the political advances they have made during the past three years.

Mr Meacher, aged 43, has taken control of the machine that almost won this key position for Mr Wedgwood Benn two years ago, and he told *The Times* yesterday: "I think the left stands a very good chance of winning."

The Meacher campaign team is working to create a coalition of support in the three component parts of Labour's electoral college: the trade unions, the parliamentary party (PLP) and the constituency parties.

His campaign managers calculate that he will take about 75 per cent of the constituency party votes, and win the backing of about 40 per cent of the MPs in a PLP that has swung to the left after the election. They are also counting on the support of about half the unions affiliated to Labour.

In terms of the electoral college vote, this would mean 22.5 per cent (unions), 12 per cent (PLP), and 22 per cent (Our Political Reporter writes).

"I think there has to be a dialogue with the right, but not in terms of watering down policies. The difference between the two sides is not outright, it is not absolute. We desperately need to organize maximum support for agreed policies."

Mr Michael Foot is to stand down from Labour's national executive committee, of which he has been a member since 1971, when he ceased to be party leader in the autumn (Our Political Reporter writes).

Police spy video causes clashes on royal tour

From Grania Forbes, of the Press Association, Prince Edward Island

The use of a spy video camera to help to protect the Prince and Princess of Wales in Canada has led to clashes between members of the royal household and police.

The security system, similar to one used by bodyguards when President Reagan was shot, is being used by police during the couple's two-day visit to Prince Edward Island. The £2,000 Japanese camera is focused not on the royal visitors, but on the crowds of well-wishers who gather wherever the couple go.

But it is also equipped with a sensitive microphone to pick up conversation and its presence too close to the Prince and Princess has annoyed royal aides.

Time and again the security camera crew have been pushed back when they came too close to the royal visitors during supposedly informal walkabouts.

A tour official said: "This security system is virtually the same as the one used to protect President Reagan - and it didn't do him much good."

Letter bomb for Brittan

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

An incendiary device addressed to Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, was discovered at the House of Commons yesterday and defused by Scotland Yard explosives experts.

The device, hidden in an envelope, was found shortly after the Press Association received a letter warning of attacks by the Scottish National Liberation Army yesterday and today. The letter gave a warning in block letters: "SNLA attacks on 28 and 29th."

The warning was passed to Scotland Yard and the letter to Mr Brittan, posted in Glasgow, was examined in the police room at the Commons.

Since the beginning of this year the SNLA has claimed responsibility for devices sent to the Prime Minister, the Provost of Glasgow and the Conservative Central Office.

Drive to farm herds for supermarkets

By John Lawless

The Queen is considering joining a cooperative, which is to sell deer meat into supermarkets. Buckingham Palace said yesterday: "The matter is being looked into at the moment but no decision has been taken."

The meat is unlikely to be sold as venison, because the animals will be killed when under 31 months old, and the flesh will not have acquired the flavour associated with venison.

The objective of the British Deer Producers Society, which will have more than 100 members when inaugurated on September 14, is to take deer at present roaming wild on the 50,000 acres of Balmoral Estate. No one knows how many there are, but a near by estate, half the size of Balmoral, plans to farm 10,000 a year.

The deer are known to be a particular interest of the Duke of Edinburgh, but at present are only called for control or conservation purposes.

The incentive to switch to largescale farming would be great. Mr Louis Jankel, secretary and director-designate for the new society, said: "Three hundred animals produce and income of £50,000 a year". As Balmoral is part of the Queen's private estate, any revenues would go directly to the Royal Family.

About 10 per cent of the deer population in Britain is farmed and something like 40 per cent is in parklands. Mr Jankel said: "With fairly minimal expenditure they could be farmed. The deer in Richmond Park, for example, are perfectly suitable."

"Instead of being a liability on the Department of the Environment, the farming of deer could produce £100,000 a year in revenue and the herd would grow as a result."

The society will be the marketing arm of the existing British Deer Farming Association, which has 110 members. The association has been conducting taste trials and sales tests in supermarkets.

An advertising agency has been appointed to suggest a brand name. Venison is still favoured by some members, but "deer meat" or "red meat" seems more likely.



Quiet triumph: Billie Jean King acknowledging the umpire after her win yesterday

Mrs King through to singles semi-final

By Rupert Morris

Mrs Billie Jean King fought another stunning Wimbledon record for herself yesterday when she became the oldest player to reach the semi-finals of the women's singles championships for 63 years.

Mrs King, who as Billie Jean Moffitt first frolicked on the Wimbledon stage 22 years ago, and has been six times champion since 1965, finished her match yesterday with a calm walk to the net.

Now aged 39, years have not diminished her enthusiasm and she said afterwards that she felt as fit as ever.

"I retired back in 1975," she said, "but I realized that I missed and enjoyed the game too much and so I went through some tough operations in order to be able to play like I am today."

Mrs King's opponent in the semi-finals will be Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, who had a 6-4, 6-1 win yesterday over her Barbara Potter, her fellow American. Mrs King is also competing in both the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

Another former champion and Britain's last surviving hope in either singles competition was not as successful. Virginia Wade, a comparative youngster aged 37, was beaten 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 by the South African, Yvonne Vermaak.

Miss Wade, who was first on to the Centre Court, said afterwards that she had been tired after her three-set match the previous day. But she was one of the most cheerful losers that they were enjoying their tennis more than ever.

PLO loyalists killed in raids

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Only hours after pitched battles broke out between Palestinian guerrillas across 20 miles of the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon yesterday, one of the Palestine Liberation Organization officers who have maintained announced in Damascus that he would fight Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, "without mercy."

In the most serious outbreak of fighting so far within the PLO, rebels stormed three bases held by Mr Arafat's men during the day, killing - according to a PLO spokesman in the Lebanese port of Tripoli - at least 15 loyalists and wounding another 20.

Colonel Abu Saleh called Mr Arafat, his deputy Mr Khalil al-Wazzir (Abu Jihad) and Mr Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, "traitors". He added: "They are for the Zionist-Lebanese (withdrawal) agreement, for the recognition of Israel, and consequently they will be punished for their treachery."

Colonel Abu Saleh's unprecedented remarks may have been intended to sabotage the efforts being made by Mr Hawatmeh to repair relations between Mr Arafat and Syria after the PLO chairman's expulsion from Damascus last Friday.

In any event, there was further fighting in the Bekaa Valley yesterday evening, when

By Pat Healy

Doctors voted yesterday by more than three to one to take no political stance on the implications of the British Medical Association report on the medical effects of nuclear war.

Instead, its annual conference in Dundee voted overwhelmingly to make the report's findings more widely known and to cooperate with the Government in contingency planning for survival after a nuclear attack.

The decisions took up most of the morning at yesterday's conference, the first to have a chance to discuss the report, which strongly criticized alleged official underestimates of the likely effects of nuclear war and suggested that 00 health services would be possible in the immediate aftermath.

The conference passed resolutions approving the conclusions of the report, which was produced by the BMA board of science and education, and stating that it demonstrated "the horror which would follow a nuclear attack."

But despite several pleas from doctors that the medical profession should face up to its responsibilities by working to prevent nuclear war, the conference decided to follow the advice of Mr Anthony Graham, chairman of the BMA Council. He told the conference that the BMA's authority to speak on medical issues was unchallenged.

"When we stray from medical issues we do so at our peril. When we get into issues that can be judged as purely political then we are getting into very difficult and dangerous waters and our authority is diminished

US loan rates unsettle bankers

By Frances Williams and Bailey Morris

Increasing concern in Europe over the course of American interest rates and the impact of any increase on the frail world recovery cast an unwelcome shadow over last night's dinner and reception hosted by the Prime Minister and attended by some of the world's top bankers in honour of Lord Richardson, the retiring governor of the Bank of England.

Some reassurance on US rates came from Mr Paul Volcker, the reappointed chairman of the US central bank, the Federal Reserve Board, who said he was not worried by recent rapid US economic growth. "We like to see expansion," he said.

Many economists have expressed fears that the Fed would try to dampen growth and prevent "overheating" by tightening credit policy and driving up interest rates.

Mr Volcker, in Loodoo for last night's dinner, met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, for nearly an hour yesterday.

They discussed recovery prospects in both countries and touched on the world economic scene. A Treasury spokesman said, but Mr Volcker apparently gave Mr Lawson no assurance on interest rates, and he did not rule out higher rates when he spoke to reporters later.

Mr Volcker's remarks nevertheless helped to calm troubled world financial markets. After surging on expectations that US rates were on their way up, the dollar subsided to finish in Loodoo just over 10 p.m. higher at 2.5405 Deutsche marks.

The pound, which fell close to \$1.52 at one point, coded the day at \$1.5340, half a cent down, while its index against a basket of leading currencies lost 0.4 to \$4.1 per cent of its 1975 level.

In Washington, after speculation that US interest rates would move sharply higher, a growing number of administration officials and private economists predicted that the Open Market Committee of the US central bank would vote to rein in economic growth when it meets on July 12.

This would result in a temporary but significant rise in short term interest rates which the Fed is expected to allow to the interest of moderation the pace of the present buoyant recovery.

Mr David Jones, a Wall Street analyst said: "The recovery is moving at about twice the rate the Fed desires and that is why the central bank appears to be moving to slow the economy."

He agreed with other economists who believe the committee will alter monetary policy significantly next month, by moving from a more relaxed policy to stimulate growth to a tighter, more restrictive one to accommodate moderate growth in the 4 per cent to 5 per cent range.

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Ripper cash condemned by police

Senior police officers in West Yorkshire yesterday joined the public condemnation of Mr Ronald Gregory, their former chief constable, for selling his memoirs of the Yorkshire Ripper case to *The Mail* on Sunday.

Supt Eric Walker said: "Many of us are quite appalled by what has happened. The relatives of victims and survivors should not have to suffer further."

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, who has said he wants to find a way of preventing similar incidents is to meet members of the Association of Chief Police Officers next week to discuss some form of control.

Mr Gregory is reported to have received between £40,000 and £50,000 from *The Mail* on Sunday for the articles which started in the newspaper last weekend.

Miners vote on pit closure

A secret ballot of 540 miners at East Herton colliery near Durham begins at midnight tonight on whether to accept the National Coal Board's decision to close the pit because it is unsafe.

Craftsmen and deputies have accepted the closure and it seems likely that the men will follow reluctantly despite allegations by Mr Arthur Scargill that closure is part of the board's policy to kill the industry.

Computer man's claim blocked

Mr Richard Hughes Williams, a computer expert who claims that British banks owe him at least £2,500 in royalties, was refused leave by the High Court yesterday to pursue his claim in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Williams, of Colwyn Bay, Cwyd, is seeking to appeal against a High Court decision in 1977 dismissing his copyright test case against Lloyds Bank.

Head to resign

Mr John Hunt, aged 51, the first man to be appointed headmaster of Roedean School, Brighton, is resigning after 13 years to research early Dutch settlers in South Africa and manage his family's estate in Fife.

Shadow post

Mr John McWilliam, Labour MP for Blaydon, has been appointed Deputy Shadow Leader of the House of Commons. He succeeds Mr Charles Morris, former MP for Manchester, Openshaw, who did not contest the general election.

Labour councils to meet to coordinate strategy against Tory policies

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

Labour councils are to meet for a "council of war" in Sheffield on Friday to formulate a strategy to combat the Government's commitments to abolish the metropolitan councils and introduce controls on spending and rating policies.

The meeting has been called by Mr David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield council. Those likely to attend include representatives from more than 20 Labour authorities including the Greater London Council (GLC), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester, Sheffield, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, and the Labour-controlled London boroughs.

Mr Blunkett said yesterday that the right to raise and spend money at local level on the quality of services decided by local people through the ballot box was threatened.

He added: "It is vital we learn the lessons of the past and act in a coordinated way to ensure no council is isolated and that resources are pooled for effective action. This is not a rally but a practical working conference to thrash out ideas on how the threat to democracy might best be opposed."

The conference is part of a campaign by the council to obtain its powers on which Sheffield's Labour leaders expect to spend £50,000. The money will be made available from an emergency publicity budget and councillors who attend the conference and other meetings will be able to claim attendance allowances.

Mr Blunkett said the spending was justified compared to the damage that the Government's spending cuts would cause. He predicts that those policies would lead to a loss of 6,000 city council jobs with more in private firms that rely on council business.

But Mr David Heslop, the Conservative group leader in Sheffield said the campaign was an excellent example of the kind of wasteful spending the Government had a mandate to stop.

GLC 'indulges in too much politics'

Londoners are strikingly ignorant about what the GLC does but are convinced that it indulges in too much "politics", according to the results of an opinion survey published yesterday. (David Walker writes).

The poll, commissioned by the GLC from the Harris Research Centre, found that only 2 per cent of those asked could correctly identify their GLC councillor and many were unsure what services the GLC provided.

However, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, welcomed the survey finding that people thought the GLC ought to be involved in such services as fire and concessionary fares for pensioners. "Clearly Londoners believe there is a need for a London-wide authority", he said.

A sample of 1,508 Londoners was decidedly against some of the initiatives introduced by Mr Livingstone and his colleagues in the past two years. Grants to ethnic minorities and women's groups were especially suspect and most wanted the GLC to have no say in running the Metropolitan Police.

About one person in twenty blames Mr Livingstone for their dissatisfaction with the GLC, however, one in 50 spontaneously praise him.

The main London orchestras are unhappy about the GLC's plans to take direct control of the administration of the Royal Festival Hall and the other South Bank concert halls. Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia Orchestra, said in London yesterday (our Arts Correspondent writes).

He said that the orchestras had received an assurance from the council that it aimed to increase audiences by strong marketing

Falklands tableau in museum

By Henry Stanhope

The Falklands conflict will be enshrined in official military history this week, just over a year after the final assault on Port Stanley, an Argentine position on Mount Longdon, the scene of fierce fighting as British troops approached the island's capital, has been reconstructed in part of a £800,000 extension to the Natural Army Museum in Chelsea.

A tableau shows two soldiers from the 3rd Battalion The Parachute Regiment and the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards examining captured Argentine ordnance which has been flown to the museum from the present garrison on the Falklands.

It is among 25 reconstructions in a new gallery that will be opened today by General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff. Others include a trench in the First World War, a scene from the Western Desert in the last war and a 1950s National Service barracks room.

Inquiry ordered into Roach case

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has ordered an investigation into police handling of the Colin Roach case after a complaint to the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, by jurors at the inquest.

Mr Roach, aged 21, died from gunshot wounds at the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, north-east London. Those campaigning over his death called for a "Scarman-style" public inquiry into the policing of the Stoke Newington and Hackney areas.

The 10 jurors, in a letter to Mr Brittan, say they are satisfied that they fairly reached a verdict of suicide. But they are "deeply distressed at the handling of the case by the police regarding the Roach family. We feel that the bereaved family were kept in the dark over the death of their son and that the police were not sympathetic to the situation. We also feel that the case could have been investigated more professionally and extensively."

In a written House of Commons answer yesterday, Mr Brittan said he was not persuaded that a public inquiry was desirable or necessary. The Commissioner had arranged, however, for the jury's criticisms to be investigated as a complaint against the police.

Mr Brittan added: "What is needed now in the best interests of good relations between the police and the community in Hackney is for those concerned to sit down together and consider calmly and responsibly how the problems of the area can be tackled. I very much hope that it will soon be possible to establish in Hackney police-community consultative arrangements consistent with the guidelines issued by my predecessor."

West Midlands police said yesterday that newspaper and broadcast reports that its officers had been cleared of blame in the death of James Davey after an incident at Coventry's main police station in March, were speculative.

No decision had yet been taken by the DPP, who had received preliminary advice from counsel and further inquiries were to be made.



Work hours of young doctors cut

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

An 80-hour maximum working week is to be introduced for junior hospital doctors, with at least two nights and two weekends off in three. At present, many work more than 100 hours a week.

Recent letters in the medical journal *The Lancet* have said that young doctors can become dangerously over-tired, and a medical union said last month that a pregnant trainee doctor had miscarried after working a 75-hour weekend shift with only one hour's rest at a time.

Disclosing the plans for a shorter working week, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said yesterday: "The desirability of reducing excessive hours for junior doctors has been accepted for a long time. I am glad to say that at long last we are making progress."

The new rota would reduce the risks that must follow when young doctors are exhausted by excessive continuous hours on duty.

The Department of Health and Social Security has instructed local health authorities that, from July 1, doctors should not work more than one night or weekend in two. They may continue to work longer hours as "internal locum work" to cover for absent colleagues only until January 1, next year.

Mr Clarke added that he intended that, from August 1, no doctor should work more than one night or weekend in three. That would reduce working hours to 80 a week.

A department spokesman said health authorities would be asked to report in the autumn on progress.

Dr Michael Rees, chairman of the National Hospital Junior Staff Committee, which represents the county's 25,000 junior doctors, said: "I welcome these improvements, which are the long-overdue products of a lot of hard negotiating."

Peacemaking on the left collapses

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

An early attempt to heal the rift that developed during the last Parliament among left-wing Labour MPs has failed.

The Tribune Group, the traditional forum of the parliamentary left, which yesterday began, at a two and a half hour meeting, appraisal of its tactics and strategy in the wake of the party's heavy election defeat, has been spurred in its efforts to win back into the fold the members of the hard left Campaign Group of MPs.

The group broke away last December in protest at what they regarded as the Tribune Group's unsatisfactory performance. The two groups could together constitute more than half the parliamentary Labour Party but there were signs yesterday that, far from being willing to reunite, the Campaign Group is competing hard with Tribune to recruit left-wing members of the new intake of Labour MPs. One of the group's officials yesterday claimed a membership of 40, almost double the figure with which it was launched.

Of the 38 MPs who attended yesterday's Tribune meeting, only a handful are members of both groups. Some MPs believe that the ideological differences between the Tribune soft left and the hard left Campaign Group are irreconcilable.

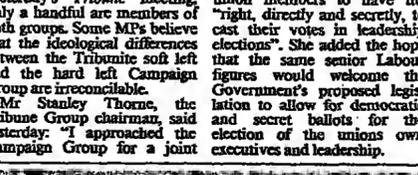
Mr Stanley Thorne, the Tribune Group chairman, said yesterday: "I approached the Campaign Group for a joint

meeting. They said that there was nothing worth talking about. I very much regret it because we are all supposed to be pursuing the same ends of creating a socialist Britain. "I would have hoped we could have worked together to have achieved that object, but they have spurned the offer."

Yesterday's Tribune Group debate was adjourned and will be concluded next Monday. It was agreed that Mr Ian Mikardo, the veteran left-winger, should prepare a paper on improving the organization of the left within the party, and Mr Robin Cook a paper on ways of getting across the left's message to the electorate and winning back Labour's lost votes.

The Prime Minister yesterday issued Labour leaders over their recent calls for the unions to hold one person, one vote ballots of their members for the party's forthcoming leadership contests, our Political Correspondent writes.

She said that she had notified that same senior Labour figures had begun to campaign for union members to have the "right, directly and secretly, to cast their votes in leadership elections". She added the hope that the same senior Labour figures would welcome the Government's proposed legislation to allow for democratic and secret ballots for the election of the unions own executives and leadership.



Swinging time: Paul White, aged 12, at the new playground in Douglas Place, Bootle, Merseyside, yesterday. He wrote to the Queen two years ago asking for somewhere to play and she sent the letter to the Playing Fields Association.

Oilmen strike at Sullom Voe

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Last-minute talks to avert a strike of 300 maintenance workers at BP's Sullom Voe oil terminal in Shetland failed yesterday.

The strike, over pay differentials, could affect half of Britain's North Sea oil production, which is routed through the terminal. BP said contingency plans had been made and the strike was not expected to have an immediate effect.

Letter calls on car men to accept new hours

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Austin Rover has written to 3,000 assembly workers at Cowley, increasing pressure on them to accept "bell-to-bell" working.

A letter sent to their homes yesterday told the employees that they were now the only workers in the company to refuse to give up "washing-up time" and work a full 39-hour week.

It also held out the carrot of extra bonus payments if they accept the new working practices. The present maximum bonus is £18.75, the letter said, but if they accepted new procedures they would be earning an extra £25 or so.

Mr David Buckle, district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union dismissed the letter as the company's normal method of imposing new procedures against the workers' will. "It is merely the opening salvo", he said.

He predicted that the next stage would be a deadline for the company to impose the new procedures and that those refusing to work them would be dismissed.

Mr Buckle said the company would probably seek to introduce "bell-to-bell" working next Monday. He will consult shop stewards on the effect on his members of "management propaganda". The car workers lost an average £400 in the four-week strike earlier this year.

Mr Buckle said two mass meetings had overwhelmingly rejected the withdrawal of washing-up time.

"The management are determined to get the workforce to bend to their will through blackmail and intimidation. They would prefer to avoid another major struggle, but in the end they would impose the changes", he said.

Science report Bloodstain clue to hunters' prey

By the Staff of Nature

Dr Thomas Loy, a Canadian scientist from the British Columbia Provincial Museum, has developed a technique that can identify accurately species of animals hunted in prehistoric times from the bloodstains left on the blades of the hunters' stone knives.

The technique relies on the use of haemoglobin, the oxygen-carrying molecule found in the red blood cells. The shape of crystal of haemoglobin varies slightly between animal species. Therefore haemoglobin can be used as a molecular "fingerprint" to identify the animal from which the bloodstain came.

Fortunately, the conditions under which tools tend to be buried provide the right combination of temperature, moisture and acidity to preserve haemoglobin intact. And although blood residues seep off into the surrounding soil with time, Dr Loy found that 90 per cent of 104 tools of between 1,000 and 6,000 years of age had enough haemoglobin to analyse.

His technique begins with a preliminary microscopic examination of the tool to see if any blood is present. Then there is a chemical analysis to check that the blood still contains haemoglobin. If so, Dr Loy crystallizes the molecules out and identifies their species of origin from the three-dimensional shape of the crystal.

The technique has already identified haemoglobin from animals that include moose, caribou, grizzly bears and Californian sea lions - as well as human blood. It promises to be particularly useful in soils that are too acid for animal bones to have been preserved. It may also be able to provide more positive identification than that based on the presence of hairs or feathers in the vicinity of tools.

Source: *Science*, June 17, vol 220, page 1269, 1983.

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NUR makes first move to the left

From David Felton Bridlington

The National Union of Railwaymen made the first move towards the left - predicted after the departure of the former right-wing general secretary Mr Sid Weighell - and yesterday endorsed a policy switch in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Delegates at the union's annual conference at Bridlington backed the appeal of Mr James Knapp, the new secretary, for a change in its previous unilateralist stand. Officials said last night that the nuclear issue was only the first of several changes in policy that would gather momentum for the shift to the left.

The move has serious implications for the Labour Party, in which Mr Weighell's right-wing voting has been relied upon by opponents of the left. It now seems unlikely that Mr Knapp will be prepared cast the union's 160,000 block vote for right-wing policies.

He has already told delegates to the conference in Bridlington that he wants them to back Mr Neil Kinnock in the Labour leadership election.

Poachers 'may try to sell poisoned fish'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Fishery officers said yesterday that poisoned fish may be offered for sale to the public.

A gang of poachers are believed to have killed hundreds of salmon by tipping deadly cyanide into one of the best game fishing rivers in North Wales. Officers said the public should not buy any fish offered cheaply in suspicious circumstances.

River bailiffs found that all life along a quarter-mile stretch of the River Mawddach near Dolgellau has been wiped out. Hundreds of young fish were killed as well as about 500 bigger ones.

The poisoning could affect livelihoods of local people who depend on visiting anglers, first said to have used more traditional poachers who just catch the occasional fish.

Overseas selling prices
 Austria 50c, Belgium 50c, Canada 50c, Denmark 50c, France 50c, Germany 50c, Greece 50c, Hong Kong 50c, India 50c, Italy 50c, Japan 50c, Korea 50c, Malaysia 50c, Mexico 50c, Netherlands 50c, New Zealand 50c, Norway 50c, Portugal 50c, Singapore 50c, South Africa 50c, Spain 50c, Sweden 50c, Switzerland 50c, Taiwan 50c, Thailand 50c, United Kingdom 50c, USA 50c, West Germany 50c, Yugoslavia 50c.

We think you deserve a rise.

We are delighted to tell you that the Alliance Building Society will be increasing interest rates on the following investment accounts from 1st July 1983.

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Net per annum	Gross equivalent at 30% income tax rate
7.25% Ordinary Shares MoneyReady and Junior Accounts	10.36%
Monthly Income Shares (Current Issue) MoneyMonthly Accounts 1 month's notice	10.36%
7.25%	10.36%
8.25% 3 months' notice	11.79%
8.25% Regular Savings (Current Issue) MoneyBuilder Accounts	11.79%
8.50% Extra Interest Shares (Issue No. 3) (Interest paid annually)	12.14%

Interests on other Share and Deposit Accounts not shown previously. Details of Extra Interest Shares, Monthly Income Shares and MoneyReady Accounts will be on request. All rates are subject to 15% Income Tax. Rate shown in the table and 5% extra interest is subject to 15% Income Tax.

ALLIANCE BUILDING SOCIETY
 Alliance Building Society, FREEPOST, 100, East Sussex Street, London W1P 2LQ.

Tenants 'do not want their homes'

By Loras Bourke

A high proportion of council tenants would like to become owner-occupiers, but very few of them are interested in buying their council house, according to a survey commissioned by the Building Societies Association.

Forty-five per cent of council tenants would prefer to own their own homes, but only 18 per cent are interested in buying their current rented council house in spite of government incentives to encourage local authority tenants to become owner-occupiers.

There has been a general increase in the preference for owner-occupation, with 77 per cent of those interviewed wanting to buy their own home, compared with 66 per cent in 1967.

The report says: "The survey makes clear that the demand for owner-occupation cannot be satisfied solely through the sale of existing rented houses, and that there will need to be substantial new building of houses for sale".

Most council tenants wanting to continue renting were among the over-55s.

Sale Room Impressionists excite fierce bidding

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

After 24 hours of selling Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture as fast as the hammer could fall Christie's demonstrated that fiercely competitive bidding on rare or particularly pretty pictures is paralleled by a total lack of interest in lesser works. Whether pictures fall one side of the line or the other is a wholly unpredictable gamble.

The Christie's sale of drawings and watercolours yesterday morning was 23 per cent unsold but set auction price records for drawings by two artists.

A brilliantly decadent water-colour by George Grosz entitled "Das Paar" showing a sad, heavily made-up woman with her felt-hatted companion leaning over her shoulder, secured £41,040 (estimate £22,000 to £25,000).

Monday night's mixed property sale was 31 per cent unsold but two auction records, for Bonnard at £302,400 (no estimate) and Heckel at £162,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000), were set.

At Sotheby's yesterday, fine Chinese export porcelain made £209,440, with 6 per cent

'Loyalists' warned by Prior

From Richard Ford Belfast

"Loyalist" politicians in Northern Ireland were warned yesterday that unless they offered worthwhile functions to the minority, the rise of Provisional Sinn Fein and support for violence would be difficult to contain.

In a stark message to the province's Assembly Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said the general election results revealed a clear division between those supporting violence and those opposed to it.

His speech, a carefully designed package outlining the Government's policy in the province, was a mixture of flattery and warnings to Assembly members delivered in a socratic tone.

A former British soldier who had associations with known IRA men was jailed yesterday for four years by the anti-terrorist special criminal court in Dublin. Former Irish Ranger Michael Joseph Gorman admitted having unlawfully possession of 540 forged £10 notes, a shotgun, and cartridges.

Oilmen strike at Sullom Voe

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Last-minute talks to avert a strike of 300 maintenance workers at BP's Sullom Voe oil terminal in Shetland failed yesterday.

The strike, over pay differentials, could affect half of Britain's North Sea oil production, which is routed through the terminal. BP said contingency plans had been made and the strike was not expected to have an immediate effect.

Mr Stephen Swid bid successfully, but unsuccessfully, for two pictures by Leger at Christie's on Monday.

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Farmworker's vital days after surgeons sew back his severed arm

From Alan Hamilton Aylesbury

Doctors will not know for some days whether the operation in which they sewed back on the severed left arm of Mr Roy Tapping has been a success. The next few days will be critical to see if the arm suffers from blood clotting or infection.

When the medical team at Stoke Mandeville Hospital will take a complex series of X-ray photographs to determine whether the nerves of Mr Tapping's arm, which was severed below the shoulder, have been torn from his spinal cord. If that is the case, they will consider reamputation because they would not expect the arm to make a full recovery.

Mr Tapping, aged 33, a farm worker of Oxon, Oxfordshire, carried his limb for nearly half a mile in search of help after an accident with a hay baling machine on Monday. He is in the intensive care unit of the Aylesbury hospital's renowned plastic surgery unit, recovering from a 10-hour operation in which a team of five surgeons employed advanced microsurgery techniques.

Medical staff who attended Mr Tapping expressed their astonishment and admiration at his courage and presence of mind. He remained conscious until his arrival in hospital, and joked with the ambulance crew on the journey.

Mr Tapping, described by friends as a stocky, well built, fit man and keen cricketer, was operating the baler on Monday afternoon on Mr Richard Markham's Home Farm at Henton, Oxfordshire, where he has worked for 18 years. Mr Edward Monck, who owns the adjoining farm, was working in his outbuildings when he heard his name being called.



Mr Roy Tapping joked through ordeal.

"I opened the door, and there he was. His left arm was obviously amputated, he had chest injuries, and almost all his clothes had been ripped from him. He was remarkably composed and coherent, and was concerned only about how long the ambulance would be and whether we could get him a pair of trousers. I ran to raise the alarm and then came back and leant him against the fence."

"I laid him down and he was still carrying the arm. He was fully conscious and amazingly calm. He seemed embarrassed by the fact that he had nothing on except for his boots."

Within minutes ambulance men, accompanied by a doctor, arrived on the scene and told Mr Tapping to get as much ice from his home as he could. Mrs Jean Monck, his wife, emptied all the ice cubes from their freezer. The ambulance crew put the arm in a plastic bag with the cubes packed around it for the 10-mile, 25-minute journey to Aylesbury.

Miss Theresa O'Neill, a member of the ambulance crew, said yesterday that Mr Tapping could not stop laughing and joking all the way to the hospital. She said: "He kept telling me 'my arm is hurting... the one that is missing'."

"He joked all the way. It is quite amazing that someone who had suffered his injuries could have been so lively and high-spirited."

Miss O'Neill added: "He was very shocked, but it was amazing. He could tell us almost everything that had happened except the actual incident. He was most concerned about his mother."

Mr Tapping is unmarried and lives with his parents, who are in their seventies. They were said to be distressed and were being kept under sedation at home yesterday.

Mr Bruce Bailey, senior surgeon at the Stoke Mandeville plastic surgery unit, who led the team of five surgeons and three anaesthetists, said yesterday that Mr Tapping was a healthy man, had lost a minimal amount of blood, and had probably not been in serious danger of losing his life. His state of shock and the damage to his nerves would have deadened much of the pain.

If there is no serious internal injury, it will be between 18 months and two years before the surgeons know for certain that the operation has been a complete success.

Mr Bailey said that because the injury had been a tear rather than a clean cut, the blood loss had been less and the chances of recovery were greater.

He hoped that publicity for the case would encourage any other person who lost a limb in an accident to "pick it up and bring it along". Severed limbs, fingers, toes, or other parts of the body could be saved up to eight hours after an accident if they were kept on a bed of ice chips.



Hearing aid puts deaf on same wavelength

Alice Lutyens (left) who is deaf, enjoying sounds thanks to a radio hearing aid that was launched in London yesterday. With the new unit Alice, aged two and a half, is able to talk directly with her teacher, Miss Annette Lambert (above) who wears a transmitter.

The new hearing aid, called a Radio Link Companion, will be available from September at a cost of £600. Education authorities are expected to be the main customers.

Its great advantage is that in a noisy environment, such as a school classroom or a factory, the wearer can cut out or reduce background noise at will so as to make hearing easier.

The makers, Cubex, believe that the aid is a vital step forward to help deaf people to lead a normal life. One patient has been able to keep his job as an expert witness by using the new aid with a direct link to the judge and barristers. (Photographs: John Manning.)

raise staff pay by 22%

Shop staff at Selfridges in Oxford Street, London, have won a 22.3 per cent pay rise, more than triple the national average.

The deal puts staff with more than six months service on £100 a week or more and topples Harrods from its position as the highest payer of shop workers. Its present minimum is £91.53 a week.

Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, deputy chairman and chief executive of Sears Holdings, which owns Selfridges, said: "We wanted to lift the minimum pay to around £100 a week. It's very difficult for young people coming into London to work to manage on between £85 and £90."

Mr Denis Crowe, of Incomes Data Report, an independent pay research organization, said that although the deal represented a 22.3 per cent increase in minimum pay levels, many of the Selfridges staff were already getting above the minimum.

The store has been recruiting staff at £90 a week since last November so that the effective increase would be 11 per cent for them.

"There is competition between the major retail stores in the centre of London to recruit the best staff and this is reflected in attempts to offer the best pay," Mr Crowe said.

Until now Harrods and Marks and Spencer have been among the best payers for shopworkers.

Mr Alec Craddock, chairman and managing director of Harrods, said: "We settled on an 8 per cent increase across the board to reward our more long-serving members."

A youth aged 18 starting at Harrods would get a minimum of £88 a week basic which is reviewed after six months. Pay is then based on ability, but likely to rise to between £91.53 and £98.85.

The new £100-a-week minimum for ooo-catering staff at Selfridges means increases of £19.29 a week, backdated to April. Catering workers have also gained big increases as high as 17.7 per cent for staff with more than six months service, with a new basic minimum of £93 a week.

The deal was negotiated by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. Mr Terence Sullivan, its national officer, who led the negotiations, said that the experienced catering worker could also earn £100 a week including Saturday working

£1,900m is spent on holidays

By Our Transport Editor

British holidaymakers will spend nearly £1,900m on package holidays this year, 18.7 per cent more than last year, Civil Aviation Authority estimates. Thomson still heads the list by a big margin with nearly a million holidays on offer, compared with 721,000 for the next largest Silverwing (British Airways package operation).

In all, Britain's air travel organizers (who must be authorized by the Civil Aviation Authority) will offer 7,900,000 package holidays this year, an increase of 900,000, or 12.3 per cent over last year's figure.

How many will make a profit is another matter. In an analysis of last year's results, the CAA finds that nine of the top thirty made losses of £9m to a turnover of £202.2m. But the top 30 as a whole made a £27.7m profit (down 47 per cent on 1981) on a combined turnover of £1,299.5m (27 per cent more). This year's top 10 on the basis of holidays authorized by the CAA are:

COMPANY	1982	1981
Thomson TV	965,791	888,081
Silverwing Package Arrangements	721,000	656,000
Wessex Holidays	591,000	592,000
Horizon Holidays	481,000	428,000
Bank TV Holiday Owners Serv	316,000	254,286
Coventry	292,000	290,000
Saga Holidays	282,000	252,000
Blue Sky Holidays	262,000	194,000
Global of Land (Tours & TV)	175,000	151,000
Thomas Cook	159,000	136,000

Solicitors may lose monopoly

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors will lose their co-owning monopoly unless they succeed in meeting the challenge of new technology to make conveyancing cheaper and more efficient, according to a warning given yesterday by Lord Benson, adviser to the governor of the Bank of England and chairman of the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

He told a conference of about 300 solicitors in London that the Commission, which sat from 1976 to 1979 and recommended that the monopoly should be retained and strengthened, had reached two main conclusions on conveyancing.

"The first was that the whole process of conveyancing and land registration needed simplification and cost reduction. The commission felt that that should be achieved by improved and more efficient methods of operation, good advice, training and use of modern technology."

Lord Benson added that the public clamour over the monopoly was very strong. It could be repealed only if solicitors are able to demonstrate superior professional skill, independent

advice, and reasonable charges.

Lord Benson was chairing a conference on conveyancing organized by the Society for Computers and the Law. Ose speaker, Mr Anthony Holland, council member of the Law Society, said the quality of conveyancing in some cases left much to be desired.

Mr Holland added that, if solicitors offered cut-price work they had to cut corners. Solicitors who did not cut corners were left to pick up the pieces.

He said that the Law Society should be more strict about poor quality work. It was shortly to bring in a set of professional standards.

Mr John Fry, general manager of the Abbey National Building Society, said that, despite some arguments in favour of building societies being allowed to do conveyancing and offering a package of services to the customer, that was not his society's view.

March of microsurgery

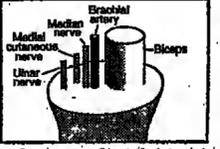
By Pease Wright Science Editor

The replacement of Mr Tapping's arm shows the immense strides that have occurred in microsurgery. Ten years ago the operation would have been impossible.

It is too soon to assess the prospects for a full recovery of Mr Tapping's arm. The degree of success depends on the level of damage to the arm, the length of time before it is replaced, and the age and general condition of the patient.

It is necessary to have an X-ray examination of the parts and study them to identify blood vessels, nerves, tendons, and muscles. The next step is to get the bone fixed and the main blood vessels connected. When the circulation is restored work begins on reconnecting nerves and muscles. Time is critical in restoring circulation to muscles.

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join vessels half a



millimetre in diameter. The surgery is speeded by the use of multi-headed microscopes. With modern methods for microsurgery, bundles of nerve fibres can be aligned in the correct way instead of just stitching together the outer sheaths without being able to ensure their orientation.

Success depends ultimately on a regeneration of nerve fibres to restore control and feeling to the limb. Another crucial element for such long surgery, and the 10 hours for Mr Tapping is by no means the longest, is an expert team.

Other surgeons yesterday expressed admiration for the achievement of Mr Tapping's team. One aspect that astonishes even experienced surgeons is the circumstances that must have prevented Mr Tapping collapsing with fatal haemorrhage.

Mr Larry Jarvis, aged 54, who underwent a six-hour operation to sew back his right arm at the Stonehouse Military Hospital last September after it was caught in a conveyor belt at a cement works in Plymouth, said last night the surgery was "a miracle". Like Mr Tapping he was on his own when the arm was torn off.

Mr Gary Bridgstock, aged 36, who lost his left arm while working at a quarry at Laxton, Northamptonshire, two years ago and who underwent 12 hours of surgery to save it, advised Mr Tapping not to be disheartened. "Recovery seems slow", he said, "but I have still got my arm".

Channel 4 decides to try a lighter touch

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel 4 has decided not to take any more programmes in the Report to the Nation series, presented by Sir Murray Close, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

The first series of the monthly, 90-minute Sunday documentaries ends in two months and Channel 4 denied yesterday that it was ending the programme, which had not done well in the ratings, in order to concentrate more

moody and resources on entertainment.

Mr Michael Peacock, of Video Arts, the company producing the programme which began at the inception of Channel 4 last November, said: "It was always intended that the series should run for some years. We never had any complaints about the quality of the programme; we were told Channel 4 had to save money so as to release funds for more entertainment programmes."

GLC cellars warning

By Tony Samstag

The London Boroughs Association is seeking powers to force householders to strengthen vaults and cellars where they believe it necessary. They are worried by progressive deterioration of many thin ceilings under busy roads, made worse by the pounding they receive from heavy lorries. The association has asked the Greater London Council to act

after several collapses in Kensington and Chelsea.

The association wants provisions "to give boroughs the power to require the reopening of vaults bricked up without the borough's consent; to specify the standards for infilling work and retaining walls supporting the public highway; and to recharge owners the cost of carrying out works in default", a meeting agreed earlier this month.

£380,000 award for crash boy

Nicholas Allen, aged eight, a car crash victim, was awarded damages of £380,000 by the High Court in London yesterday for "devastating" injuries which wrecked his life. He was made a spastic by brain damage in the accident when he was aged three and a half.

Doctors believe that he will never be able to walk or communicate verbally and will have to be looked after for the rest of his life.

The agreed damages were believed to be the highest award by an English court for personal injuries in a road accident.

Mr Justice Popplewell ordered that £100,000 should be paid within two weeks to the boy's parents, Mr Brian Allen and his wife, Mrs. Cera, to help in the care of their son at their home in Harrison Drive, Gosport, Hampshire. The judge praised the couple for their courage. "The way they have coped with this disaster and the efforts they made have obviously been of considerable help in the rehabilitation."

Decision later on kidnap appeal

The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday, on an appeal by Ian Michael Daily, of New Zealand, against his conviction of kidnapping his daughter aged six. It is believed to be the first case of its kind.

Daily, aged 43, had been given a two-year suspended sentence at the Central Criminal Court for kidnapping, false imprisonment, and contempt of court orders by taking the child out of Britain and the control of his estranged wife.

Council staff end strike

More than 500 council workers at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, yesterday voted to end a strike that has stopped burials, rubbish collections, and the meals-on-wheels service for nearly a week.

Union leaders said that work would resume today and they hoped talks could reopen with the council on the dispute, which started over the appointment of a part-time burials officer at the council's leisure centre.

Hikers warned after killing

Police officers investigating the killing of a student in the Derbyshire Peak District yesterday warned women not to walk on the moors alone.

Susan Renhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, was found strangled on Monday near the village of Castleton. Her hands were tied and some of her clothes torn off. The police believe she was sexually assaulted.

Barrister is suspended

Mr Laurence Augustin Isaiah St. Ville, a barrister, of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, has been found guilty of two charges of professional misconduct, the Inns of Court and the Bar announced yesterday.

He has been suspended from practice for three months from June 23 for continuing to act as counsel in a court case after his instructions had been withdrawn.



The new Toshiba BD4515 copier is so reliable there's one part that never seems to do anything.

On every Toshiba BD4515 copier, there's a little pink man who lights up if ever the copier should break down. But it's very doubtful that you'll ever see him leap into action. There he sits, spanner at the ready, on the LCD colour display panel. The LCD panel is a device Toshiba actually pioneered, though it's fast becoming standard on other copiers. (We find it flattering that others choose to copy our copiers.) Every function of the machine is clearly indicated by little signs on the LCD panel lighting up. So you always know what the copier is doing. However, the LCD panel isn't the only feature

that makes the BD4515 copier easy to operate. There's an enlargement and two-way reduction capability as well as a facility to print business cards. Not to mention the automatic exposure control, which ensures you don't get copies that are either too dark or too light.

Which is all very impressive when you consider that it's just a desktop size copier. But then, such innovation has made Toshiba a leader in all fields of electrics, electronics and energy.

And of course, little pink men.



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For further information on the Toshiba Copier range, Office International (C.P.) Ltd., Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7LZ. (Tel. Sunbury 8366. Ext. 82212).

Howe says bluster will not reduce arms

QUEEN'S SPEECH

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his first speech to the Commons since his appointment to that office, said it had to be made clear to the Russians that it was only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster that they would get arms reductions. If the Soviet Union was serious it would abandon the shadow of negotiations and concentrate on the substance in the conference chamber.

Earlier Mr Howe, Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, resuming the debate on the Queen's Speech said that to the past arms race, although an intolerable waste of money, had not particularly increased the risks of war. That was no longer true. Weapon systems were now being developed which might offer the prospect of a successful first strike. He called for a nuclear arms freeze.

Mr Healey, opening the debate, moved an amendment to the address regarding the unconditional commitment in the Queen's Speech to the deployment of the Cruise missiles in Britain and the continuation of the Trident programme, which would jeopardize the possibility of any agreement on nuclear disarmament.

It also expressed the Government's failure to secure changes in the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Community budget would injure the constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

The amendment added that the Government's refusal to support adequate international economic recovery condemned the world to continuing mass unemployment, weakened co-operation with developing countries and put the world facing a constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

The amendment added that the Government's refusal to support adequate international economic recovery condemned the world to continuing mass unemployment, weakened co-operation with developing countries and put the world facing a constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

There were also grave problems in the Middle East where the breakdown of the so-called Reagan plan had greatly damaged western influence in all the Arab world and given the Soviet Union a role in negotiations for a lasting settlement to play whenever Moscow thought the time was right.

The Prime Minister had grossly misled the House last week on the Sturgart summit when she said she had achieved a settlement of the British rebate this year separate from the longer term arrangement. I do not accuse her (he said) of willfully misleading the House but simply of a failure to which she is prone, a selective amnesia, a refusal to heed or notice anything disagreeable to her.

Chancellor Kohl, the chairman at Sturgart, for instance, had said the proposal for a British rebate, barely half of what the Prime Minister had said in a statement a few months ago, was "indisputably linked with that of Community financing as a whole".

That meant in practice an increase in own resources which would be essential once Spain and Portugal joined and even more essential if there was not a draconian cut in CAP spending. The French Prime Minister had been even more specific.

Nothing (Mr Healey went on) has yet been decided about the British rebate. All these matters will come up in a meeting in December. Should there be no solution there of all the financial problems, and others, the President of the European Assembly has made clear that it is likely, whatever the Government may then agree, that the Assembly will block the budget in which the United Kingdom rebate is included.

Against these events (he continued) it is not surprising that the Government's statement and answers to questions last week as being in any sense wholly candid. She was wrong again and put the world facing a constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

He congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe on his somewhat dangerous new office as Foreign Secretary but said he deeply regretted the circumstances in which he had assumed the office. His predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, had shown courage in pressing Britain's interests on a Prime Minister who was always reluctant to acknowledge opinions which were different from his own.

Mr Pym had paid the price of offending the emperor and had been excluded from the court. His presence on the back benches should remind Sir Geoffrey Howe that the greatest diplomatic policy facing him would not come from Moscow, Washington, Bonn or Paris, but from Number 10.

He had to face an opinionated and ignorant Prime Minister who was always contemptuous of the best advice he could give. Lord Carrington had the same problem although he handled it perhaps with more urbanity.

The Foreign Secretary now had a colleague in the front benches with a similar problem, again and again Mr Shultz had seen his responsibilities overridden and his advice rejected by a man as ignorant and opinionated as the British Prime Minister but sitting in the White House. No one could feel happy that power in two of the world's most important countries was now held in hands so dogmatic and insensitive.

He hoped Conservative members were as shocked as Labour by the extraordinary jamboree at Wembley which was a rally all too reminiscent of other rallies held elsewhere half a century ago when Mr Kenny Everett's appalling performance was relieved with ecstatic rapture by the Prime Minister and thousands of Young Conservatives.

Anyone tempted to see it as an excess at the end of the election campaign must have been shaken from their complacency by the Prime Minister's speech last Friday at the inaugural meeting of her "Cabinet", as *The Times* had described the grouping of half the Conservative party in the world. It had been an orgy of anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The problems facing humanity were now too serious for any group to yield to such comic-strip vulgarities. (Conservatives shout off it takes one to know one).

Labour's amendment focused on the main areas of concern in the western economies and the process of disarmament. There were other matters of perhaps equal importance. The crisis in southern Africa was one, and the Government's decision to rely on South Africa to provide a base for building a military airfield in the Falklands was bound to be seen by the friends of apartheid all over the world as a signal of support, if not surrender.

There would inevitably be tempted to strike first in a crisis. It would risk losing everything if it did not do so.

That was the first great risk facing the world if the arms race continued along the lines at present contemplated both in Washington and Moscow.

The second risk was that some other new systems, particularly the cruise missile, were so small and so easily hidden that once deployed in any numbers an arms control agreement would be almost impossible to verify without the degree of on-ground interference by international bodies which not only the Soviet Union but certainly the United States also would never accept.

Both sides now had the capacity to deploy these systems. If either did so, the other would certainly follow suit.

There was now an overwhelming case for seeking agreement on a multilateral freeze on the development and deployment of new nuclear systems, which would have to include the cruise, Pershing and Trident systems and missile systems on the Soviet side. The Government, far from supporting a freeze, proposed to move as rapidly as possible into each of these three areas. It was strongly in favour of unilateral rearmament.

The Government was rather belatedly becoming a little uneasy about the Trident programme, the cost of which was likely to surpass £10,000m and 40 per cent of Britain's equipment budget at the end of the decade when all three Services would have major needs for replacement. It also represented a stupendous increase in Britain's striking power.

Labour believed Britain should press to join the negotiations itself and not let the existing Polaris force of the United States be the only one to be replaced. The existing Polaris force was not being replaced by anything else. It would be replaced by the end of this year, they would be as likely to fall, if fired, on European allies, as on the enemy.

It was now clear that the prospect of deploying these missiles was already dividing the Alliance. Nobody believed the Belgian and Dutch Governments would agree to deployment, and the possibility of the next Italian government agreeing to deployment was open.

Labour had always believed that to attempt to strike a Euro-strategic balance confined to the European Continent was likely to undermine the American commitment to Europe and therefore de-complex the American deterrent rather than strengthen the link.

Putting new missiles on land was directly contrary to the wishes of present American policy. To introduce two whole new sets of land-based missiles in the towns and cities of western Europe was going to be profoundly destructive of popular support for the Alliance.

There was no reason not to believe Mr Andropov when he said the Soviet Union would follow suit. It would be far better for all countries now to support a nuclear freeze. There was overwhelming support in the United Nations growing support among people on both sides of the Atlantic and the Soviet Union had formally endorsed the proposal.

The major underlying factors (he said) make the years of the present Parliament by far the most dangerous since the war. They present us with a risk of con- vulsions, economic, military, and political which can threaten all our hopes of prosperity and threaten our survival.

It was because the approach to these problems in the Queen's Speech was so gravely defective that the Opposition had put down the amendment.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said he had unjustly accused the Prime Minister of being a blusterer. His reference to comic-strip vulgarity had been an apt description of his own undistinguished part in the election campaign.

Mr Healey (he said) is to continue and build upon the work done by my distinguished predecessors - Lord Carrington and Mr Francis Pym.

Their policies had proved good for Britain and for Britain's friends, and had earned the respect of those with whom Britain disagreed.

Britain would maintain the level of forces necessary to ensure the



Healey: Call for a freeze



Howe: Abandon the shadow

security of the Falklands and would work to ensure that, the islands had a viable economic future.

The verdict of the British nation could not have been clearer on the future of the European Community. The electorate had given overwhelming support to staying in the United States and to rejecting the sterile alternative of withdrawal.

He hoped that the signs of fresh thinking by those contending the right to lead the Labour Party meant that there, too, the message was beginning to be understood.

The Government would set out with confidence to do what the British people overwhelmingly wanted them to do: make a success of British membership and to play a leading role in reshaping the Community for the next phase of its existence.

The election campaign had marked a change in the climate of discussion in Britain which had come at a critical moment for the Sturgart summit. That in turn had marked an important stage in development of the Community as a whole.

The settlements on budget refund since 1980 had been worth £2,500m to Britain, but the focus must be on the longer term. It was a lasting solution to recurring financial problems which affected not just Britain but the Community as a whole.

That was the importance of Sturgart and why the Opposition amendment was misconceived and untimely.

The negotiation now launched to settle major problems which had been arising since the beginning of the year for too long would tackle precisely the points mentioned in the Labour amendment, the twin problems of the budget and the CAP.

The Government had its own ideas how the budget arrangements should be overhauled and in particular would like a safety net built into the Community finances so that no member state would bear a burden disproportionate to its gross national product and its relative prosperity.

They should not be misled by the attractive simplicity of the phrase "own resources" which could only be used in a very limited context, provided by somebody else, some other institution, to the same source of resources - the pockets of taxpayers or consumers throughout the Community. Existing arrangements, based on VAT, already provided a buoyant source of revenue, and the most pressing economic need was to reduce national budget deficits.

The Government hoped to see the early accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal. Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hill-head, SDP) What date has to be in mind as a possible accession date for Spain and Portugal?

Mr Healey (SDP) The completion of negotiations during 1984 with a view to accession at the beginning of 1986.

To negotiate successfully with the Russians it must be made clear that only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster or by public appeals to the naive would they get the reductions in force levels which they too claimed to want. If the Soviet leaders were serious about wanting to do business they would abandon the shadow of negotiations with western public opinion and concentrate instead on the substance of negotiations in the conference chamber.

He had difficulty in understanding the reference to the Opposition amendment to an unconditional commitment to deploy cruise. On the contrary, the western proposal to eliminate this whole category of weapons remained on the table.

It was also difficult to understand how it could rationally be suggested that to abandon the Nato decision would make agreement more likely. The whole point surely was that such a decision would remove from the Russians all incentive to negotiate.

The Trident thought to have harmful effects on the negotiations process which Poland did not? Was it seriously considered that a system approaching obsolescence offered some negotiating advantage?

Arms control was only part of the total picture of East-West relations. The Government would continue to look for progress in other areas and fully accepted the need to keep open the channels of communication.

Labour told to go back to the drawing board

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Labour Party should go back to the drawing board, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said when the debate on the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Lords.

Unless they could rehabilitate the picture of their party as the legitimate successors of the party of Attlee and Bevin and of Bevan and Stafford Cripps, they would go down gradually to a dwindling and extremist rump and the mantle of constructive opposition would fall on the shoulders of the Liberal Party and the SDP, he said.

Lord Hailsham said he spoke as the oldest member of the new administration. He had spoken in every general election since 1924 and had considerable experience of being on the losing and the winning side.

He went on: However one views the result of the last election, and without belittling the achievement of the Prime Minister and the effect of the doubt and confusion served by some senior members of the Labour Party in the course of the campaign, one cannot avoid confronting the fact that the effect of the election was a massive vote of no confidence in the Labour manifesto which surely was one of the most inept political documents of our time because of its extremism and inconsistency and because it failed to achieve the very purpose it was designed to achieve.

The battle for recovery and the campaign against unemployment must now go forward, he said. The Government believed quite simply that the Labour manifesto which surely was one of the most inept political documents of our time because of its extremism and inconsistency and because it failed to achieve the very purpose it was designed to achieve.

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It was time for an all-party movement throughout the House and throughout the country for the introduction of proportional representation. The way had been shown the danger should get together and start it moving.

Lord Quincey (C), in a maiden speech, said the legislative programme outlined in the Speech had been directed to protecting the individual and enhancing his autonomy, such as the proposal to bring the trade unions more under the control of their members.

The aim was to reduce the dependence of people on the state. There were those who were usually contented such as the disabled, and mentally handicapped, but for the rest there should be more consumers and less state sovereignty.

The Bishop of London (the Rt Rev Graham Leonard) said the Church welcomed the amendments which had been made in the Commons to the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. They were particularly glad of the decision to amend the clause relating to confidential information and documents which would help them to improve relations with the police rather than impair them.

Nevertheless, that issue expressed but one aspect of their concern about the Bill and there were still matters to be considered. An independent complaints service was essential to restore the trust between the police and the community and to be encouraged where it existed and restored where it had been lost.

The problem of the Bill was not how it would be applied by the majority of the police throughout the land but how it would be applied by a minority of police in specific parts of the country.

Lord Ogmore (L), in a maiden speech, said he hoped the Government would continue their commitment to the state system of education as well as to private education.

Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab) said the Government's policy had been a successful prescription for those who were better off in the community and certainly not those who were struggling to keep their heads above water.

On the general election result, he said: It may be we to the Labour Party got what we asked for. It may have been a narrow margin. It has - on the Labour Party, Government supporters in the Lords have a duty to watch very carefully the policies and Bills, and what those Bills mean, when they come before the House.

Elwyna-Jones: Hanging will not deter IRA

to restore respect for human life and capital punishment would not do that.

In 1981 the European Parliament had voted overwhelmingly in favour of the abolition of the death penalty and since then 15 countries had signed the protocol of the European Convention which surely was one of the most inept political documents of our time because of its extremism and inconsistency and because it failed to achieve the very purpose it was designed to achieve.

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Thatcher on why firms prosper

PM's QUESTIONS

The Prime Minister and the Confederation of British Industry agreed on Monday that the firms which prospered were those with a well designed product which was competitively produced. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when answering questions to the Commons for the first time since the general election.

Mrs Thatcher was replying to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who first asked how many losses of jobs had been announced since the election to add to the record totals she and the Government had created.

Mrs Thatcher: Unemployment figures come out once a month and the last figure is due out on June 30. The last figure was 3,049,000.

Mr Foot: There have been announcements of 10,000 people having lost their jobs since the election, 2,800 on Merseyside, a very serious development. Did she not discuss the matter with the CBI yesterday? Did she agree with the CBI that signs of recovery were patchy and that? How does that accord with what she said on the same subject in her election manifesto?

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Foot follows my speech he will realize that when I spoke to the CBI annual dinner, the expression "signs of recovery are patchy" came from me. This is so and it should be so as some firms go ahead faster than others and some have obsolete

products and others competitive products.

Mr Foot: Did she say in the manifesto that recovery would be patchy and thin?

Mrs Thatcher: There are many speeches with references to "patchy" which originated with me.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C): Has she noticed press reports about the United States Supreme Court decision about unitary taxation? Will she agree that it is likely to lead to all sorts of disadvantages for foreign companies in the United States and will she make representations to our American allies about the consequences?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I agree. There is nothing unusual in a large number of trade unionists voting Conservative. We would never have been in government as often as we have unless that had been so. I hope they will continue to do so.

I believe they are rightly supportive of the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts and I believe they will give a warm welcome to our next trade union reform when it is introduced.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North, Lab): How does she square defending the interests of 1,800 Falkland Islanders by invoking the assistance of the South African Government, which denies freedom to 15 million of its citizens? Does this not besmear the principle of freedom and insult those who died to the Falklands?

Mrs Thatcher: As regards the building of the new airport in the Falkland Islands, the arrangements made to get people to get there that contract are purely commercial.

If it is suggesting that we have no commercial relations with South Africa whatsoever, may I remind him that there are 150,000 jobs at stake in the United Kingdom.

Timber-frame houses

Mr Allan Roberts (Bottle, Lab) made an unsuccessful application for an emergency debate on the use of the timber frame system in the construction of dwellings and what he said were the revelations of serious dangers and defects in this system made by Granada television's *World in Action* programme.

There were accusations of serious fire risks and the Government should be forced to prevent the continued use of the system at least until the Building Research Association's survey had been published in full. The need for the debate was urgent because the Government may be involved in some kind of cover-up.

Latin continues its long decline in the public schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A survey of independent schools to be published this autumn is expected to show that Latin has been relegated to an optional subject and that science has taken its place as compulsory for all boys aged eight to sixteen. That finding is based on a sample survey of 80 boys' preparatory and public schools, represents the great change in the curriculum of independent schools since the war.

The remark, by Lord James that one had to go to a very good school indeed to avoid doing science is no longer true. Science is considered part of the core curriculum at all preparatory and public schools.

The survey, of 40 preparatory and 40 public schools, will also include the girls' independent schools by the time it is published. It is being undertaken by a joint committee of the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, and the Girls' Schools Association.

Preliminary analysis of the findings shows that at least one level of science is required of every boy in public schools and that in almost all schools it is possible to do the three sciences, physics, chemistry, and biology, at O level.

Latin has clearly become an option in most schools. Few public schools insist on all their boys taking Latin at O level in line with the dropping of Latin as a requirement for university entrance.

One of the few remaining schools to treat Latin as compulsory, King Edward's School, Birmingham is looking at whether it should continue to do so. The decline of Latin is likely to continue even more quickly in the next few years.

The survey is expected to show that there is much more of a curriculum in the public schools than there once was. It amounts to an enlightened grammar school curriculum and includes English literature and language, mathematics, French, and a science subject.

In the preparatory schools it extends also to geography, history, and art. Waiting to be admitted to the core curriculum are computer studies, craft design and technology, and the visual arts, music



Small is beautiful: The model makers with Alistair Courlay, third from left, the architect of the Festival Hall centrepiece for the 1984 Liverpool International Garden Festival, the model of which won the Towce Group Architects Journal award for the best model in this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Teenagers still most likely to divorce

By Kenneth Gosling

The higher divorce rate in the past decade has affected marriages of every category but the teenage bride and groom remain most vulnerable, according to new figures.

In its quarterly journal the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says that there were more than 145,000 divorces in 1981. If that rate continued, a little fewer than three in five marriages in which the groom was a teenage bachelor were likely to end in divorce. One in two marriages of teenage brides would be over by the thirtieth anniversary.

The figures show that the proportion of teenage marriages that end in divorce is twice that for those who marry between the ages of 20 and 24.

Those who remarry after divorce are almost twice as likely to divorce again.

The chance that the remarriage of a divorced man will end in divorce is 10 per cent greater than that of a woman who remarries at the same age.

The survey confirms for the first time in British statistics, previously reached in the United States, that the chance of a divorced man's remarriage

Women, with their greater life expectancy, outnumber men at all ages higher than about fifty and generally two thirds of people over retirement age are women. The total number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase for the next 40 years.

Finally, there is confirmation of the seven-year itch.

The survey says teenage marriages that failed between 1980-81 lasted only nine or ten years, while those who married in their twenties and thirties stayed together another three years, and continues: "In contrast, the length of marriage ending in divorce for those who married after a previous divorce varies very little with age at remarriage, the median duration being around seven years for both men and women."

Population Trends 32 (Summer 1983) Stationery Office, £4.50.

50 من الاصل

Malawi goes to the polls today amid signs of struggle for succession

From Michael Horanby Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawi goes to the polls today amid tomorrow after nearly three months of unusual political turmoil in a country that for years has been a byword for stability under the autocratic and idiosyncratic rule of Life President Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, one of the few pre-independence African leaders still in power.

Recent events here are widely seen as signals, admittedly obscure and confused, of a struggle behind the scenes for the succession to Dr Banda, who could well be in his 80s. (The official biography puts his age at 77, but claims no precision in the matter, saying that he was born "in about 1906".)

Malawi (formerly known as Nyasaland) gained full independence from Britain in 1964, and since then Dr Banda, who was a general practitioner in Britain for many years, has pursued a pragmatic, pro-West foreign policy, and is the only African statesman to have exchanged ambassadors with South Africa.

Although Malawi's six million inhabitants are, in terms of per capita wealth, among the poorest in the world, the country is more than self-sufficient in food.

The present tension can be traced to the return to Malawi from exile on Christmas Eve 1981, of Dr Orton Chirwa, a former Justice Minister and

leader of the banned Malawi Freedom Movement (MFM), and his wife, Vera, in circumstances still not fully explained.

Dr Chirwa was one of six senior ministers who fled abroad after rebelling unsuccessfully against Dr Banda on a number of issues, including the slow pace of Africanization of the civil service, within a few months of independence. It was the last serious threat to Dr Banda's authority. Since 1966 the country has been a constitutional one-party state, though elections permit some choice between party candidates.

According to some reports, Dr Chirwa was lured back to Malawi on a promise of rehabilitation. Other sources believe he and his wife were kidnapped by Malawian agents. In any event, they were both detained and held under house arrest for many months before being tried and sentenced to death for treason on May 5 this year.

The trial was held before tribal chiefs and without the presence of a defence counsel in the Blantyre Traditional Court. The traditional courts were established by Dr Banda in 1969, and as Minister of Justice he decides which cases go before them. Their verdicts cannot be overturned by appeal to the parallel system of justice inherited from Britain. Instead, the Chirwas have

lodged an appeal with the National Traditional Appeal Court, the summit of the tribal system.

The sentencing of the Chirwas was preceded at the end of March by the assassination in Zimbabwe of Dr Attari Mpakati, the leader of the Socialist League of Malawi, another banned and exiled opposition group.

Two weeks after the end of the Chirwa trial Mr Dick Matenje and two other senior Cabinet ministers, Mr Aaron Gadama and Mr John Sangala, died in what the Government insists was a car accident near Mwanza, close to Malawi's south-western border with Mozambique. Both Mr Matenje and Mr Gadama had figured in speculation about the succession to Dr Banda.

Mr Matenje held the key position of secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP). In the event of the President's death or incapacity the secretary-general and two cabinet ministers nominated by the MCP's national executive committee rule as a triumvirate until a successor has been chosen by a full-party convention.

Dr Banda's preferred choice for the succession is widely rumoured to be Mr John Tembo, governor of the Malawi Reserve Bank.



S African government offices bombed

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Two bomb blasts early yesterday caused extensive damage to government offices in the centre of Rodeoport, near Johannesburg.

No one was hurt in the explosions which came just over a month after the huge car bomb attack by the African National Congress (ANC) on the Air Force headquarters in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200. The ANC is believed to have

been responsible for yesterday's blasts which are thought to have been timed to coincide with the twenty-eighth anniversary this week of the signing of the freedom Charter which offered the South African Government a negotiated, non-violent settlement with its black majority.

The two blasts yesterday in Rodeoport went off shortly after midnight. Police said the bombs were placed outside the first floor offices of the

western Transvaal bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

CAPE TOWN: Mr Oscar Mpeha, aged 74, an acting trade unionist expected to die within two years, was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison on a terrorism charge, AP reports.

He was convicted of inciting a crowd to demonstrate and sing protest songs in August 1980, during riots in a black township near Cape Town.

No highway: Three people died and a man and two women were seriously injured when this bridge collapsed in Connecticut early yesterday. The 100ft east-bound section of Interstate 95, the main highway to New York City, fell into the Mianus river near Greenwich hurling lorries and cars into the water. Police were yesterday searching the river for bodies trapped in vehicles. They said they had no idea why the bridge collapsed.

Aiu abducted by rebels in Sudan

Nairobi (Reuters) - Five foreign aid workers in Sudan have been kidnapped by a self-styled secessionist group, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The aid workers were kidnapped last Thursday in the Boma national park in southern Sudan by a group calling itself the Liberation Front of Southern Sudan.

Those abducted were two Americans, a Canadian, a Dutch national and a West German. Their names were not immediately available.

Sudan has a long history of tension between its mainly Christian south and Muslim north. The south waged a rebellion against the north from 1955 to 1972.

Last month the Sudanese Government said it had put down a mutiny in the south in which 70 rebellious soldiers were killed.

In April a group of foreign and local aid workers were taken hostage by the Tigre People's Liberation Front in Ethiopia and released earlier this month.

The sources said negotiations were going on between embassies of the nationals concerned and their captors but could give no further details.

The park is just to the west of the Ethiopian border in the south-eastern corner of Sudan, about 200 miles east of the southern provincial capital of Juba.

Cuba ready to discuss emigration

From Bernard Gwertzman (New York Times)

Washington Cuba has informed the United States that it is willing to discuss the return of some of the Cubans who came to this country illegally in 1980, but only as part of overall negotiations on normalization of emigration between the two countries, according to Administration officials.

Cuba, in a formal Note delivered on June 17, in effect spurned an official request from Washington to take back unconditionally a few thousand undesirable from the 125,000 Cubans who emigrated by boat from the Cuban port of Mariel in 1980. Most of them were Cubans who are now in American prisons or mental institutions.

The American Note said that until Cuba agreed to their return, the United States would continue to refuse immigration visas to Cubans who did not have close relatives who were American citizens.

In its counterproposal the Cuban Foreign Ministry told the American interests section in Havana that Cuba was ready to discuss conditions for normalization of migration between the countries.

If the United States was ready to discuss this on a basis of absolute equality and mutual respect, it said, the Cuban Government would accept such an initiative.

New victim of shake-up in Rangoon

(AFP)-Major General Tin Sein, recently appointed minister of Livestock and Fisheries, has resigned from his Cabinet post along with several other High-ranking officials, according to the Burma News Agency.

The agency said Burma's powerful State Council also accepted the resignations of Brigadier General Myo Aung, Quartermaster General and former commander of the Rangoon Command, and Colonel Kan Nyunt, the military intelligence chief.

These unexplained resignations coming after last month's ousting of Brigadier General Tin Oo, a key figure in the Burmese leadership, have been gradually increasing in recent weeks, in what analysts saw as a big Government shake-up.

The latest series of resignations has brought the total number of office holders who have left their various government posts, or whose services have been terminated, to nine.

The number is expected to rise until the special People's Congress (parliament) session set for July 22 gets underway.

General Tin Oo, aged 55, until last month one of the most powerful figures in Burma after President Ne Win, was suddenly dropped from his official positions.

Shultz arrives to Indian criticism of envoy

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrives in India today to find that Indo-American relations have suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, may feel it inappropriate for her to be seen cuddling up too close to the Americans, and India is still sore about the massive injections of sophisticated weaponry being acquired by Pakistan.

But whatever the reason, when Mr Shultz steps off his aircraft at Palam airport he will walk into an atmosphere suddenly soured by what appears to be an orchestrated campaign against Mr Harry Barnes, the American Ambassador here.

Mr Barnes, a reasonably wise career diplomat, gave an interview to two Indian journalists as part of the run-up to the Secretary of State's visit. He was pressed to explain why the United States had admitted the leaders of the Khalistan movement - expatriate extremists campaigning for an independent Sikh state to be carved out of Punjab.

Mr Barnes explained that America was so open, democratic society and allowed all kinds of political extremists to explain their views there, just like in India. "There were some people coming to India, for instance," he said, "to advocate a separate, independent Puerto Rico. But we do not go around complaining."

It sounds reasonable, but perhaps an experienced career diplomat should have known that the Indians would resent the analogy. Punjab is an integral part of the union of India, and its richest state. Puerto Rico is - in Non-Aligned eyes at any rate - a colonial appendage. The Puerto Ricans referred to came to Delhi as delegates to the Non-Aligned summit, and even if the Government had wished other-

wise that could not have been prevented. Members of the ruling Congress (I) Party in Parliament have protested vociferously about the comparison. The Delhi municipal council has mounted a campaign against the Ambassador.

Even Mrs Gandhi lent fuel to the fire by appearing to criticize the Ambassador when she returned from her trip to Europe last week.

The communist parties have of course had a field day, going so far as to suggest that the statement betrays official though covert support for the Khalistan movement.

Yesterday Mr Barnes felt constrained to issue a clarifying statement. He said: "I feel very distressed over the controversy. I was only commenting on the question which I understood to refer to the exercise of free speech in the United States and India. I was not drawing any analogy and any such interpretation is therefore incorrect."

Mr Barnes also announced a donation of 250,000 rupees (£165,000) to the Prime Minister's relief fund in response to the flood devastation in areas of Gujarat.

The dispute will be allowed to die down soon, but the fact that it had been allowed to develop with patent official encouragement is a sign of how fragile relations are.

A good deal of progress on substantive issues of difference between the two largest democracies will need to be made during Mr Shultz's short visit.

It is widely expected, for example, that some formula for providing spare parts for the Tarapur nuclear power plant, held up by the US since 1978 over what happens with the reprocessing of spent fuel, will come out of the visit. But also needed is progress on alleviating US opposition to India's attempt to get concessional aid from the Asian Development Bank and other agencies.

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The Italian general election

Ruling party at 30-year low

From Peter Nichols Rome Signor Ciriaco de Mita, secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, which suffered a serious setback in the weekend's general election, is due today to hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what the press widely describes as a political earthquake.



Loss-leader: Signor de Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, letting his anxiety show.

The fact that the country's leading party lost six percentage points to reach the lowest point of its three decades of power, is a spectacular change. As soon as the results were known there was talk of an extraordinary national congress to review the party's position and examine at least the possibility of a change in the secretaryship.

His suggestion that responsibility would have to be shared more widely could be taken as implicitly recognizing that the Christian Democrats have lost something of their aura.

Table titled 'ITALIAN GENERAL ELECTION' showing results for Senate and Chamber. Columns include Party, Seats (1979), % of votes (1979), Seats (1983), and % of votes (1983). Parties listed include Christian Democrats, Communists, Socialists, Italian Social Movement, Republicans, Social Democrats, Liberals, Radicals, and Proletarian Democracy.

He would also have to weigh the view put forward by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, that for the first time there is the possibility for the formation of a democratic government without the Christian Democrats.

Former press chief arrested again

Milan (AP) - Signor Angelo Rizzoli, the former chairman of the Rizzoli publishing empire, which includes the Corriere della Sera, was arrested early yesterday on charges of illegal transfer of funds abroad. It was his second arrest in four months.



Signor Rizzoli: Detained for questioning

Signor Rizzoli was taken into custody by agents of Guardia di Finanza, Italy's customs and tax police who arrested him at his home in central Milan, on a warrant issued by two Milan judges investigating the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, one of the largest Italian private banks.

Dutch pick site for missiles

From Robert Schell Amsterdam The Dutch Government has designated Woensdrecht Air Force Base in the south of The Netherlands as the site where 48 medium-range Nato missiles will be deployed if the Dutch Government decides to honour the 1979 Nato two-track decision.

Extradition of Bolivian requested

From Andrew Thompson Buenos Aires The Argentine Foreign Ministry has received a formal request from the United States for the extradition of Señor Luis Arce Gomez, the former Bolivian Interior Minister, who is wanted by a Miami court on international drug trafficking charges.

Greeks hold arms ship

From Mario Mediana, Athens The Greek coastguard is holding a small British cargo ship which was found to be carrying a large consignment of arms and ammunition without proper documents.

The ship, the 350-ton Ivy B, registered at the Port of London, was said to have originated from Izmir in Turkey. It turned up in Piraeus for supplies and repairs over the weekend. Customs officials said that under a cargo of cement

Game, set, match to Bush and Borg

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, took time off from diplomacy on his European tour yesterday to partner Bjorn Borg in a doubles match that proved conclusively that there is at least a measure of compatibility between the Reagan Administration and Socialist, neutralist Sweden.

Shaikh's debts alleged to exceed £1,500m

Bahrain (Reuter) - A member of the Kuwaiti royal family has become the most prominent victim of last year's Kuwait stock market crash, and is believed to owe more than £1,500m financial sources in the Gulf said yesterday.

Israel goes ahead with radical new approach on refugees

A confidential plan outlining a radical new Israeli approach to the problem of the more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees living in squalid camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has been approved by an influential ministerial committee.

The plan, which foresees the movement of thousands of the refugees into private housing on subsidized plots of land, and renovation of many of the existing camps (there are 19 in the West Bank alone) and the movement of some to new locations, will be submitted for full Cabinet approval within the next few weeks.

It is understood that the ministers do not envisage providing Israeli finance for the ambitious and expensive scheme and hope it can be financed by international funds, both from governments and institutions such as the World Bank.

Rumours about the existence of such a plan have already caused widespread unease among the refugees, who fear that the housing scheme is a politically motivated ploy to undermine their 35-year-old status as dispossessed persons with a right to a homeland.

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem Shamir, Foreign Minister and Mr Moshe Aron, Defence Minister, so it is expected that the proposals will easily secure full government approval.

Mr Ben-Porat, the Iraqi-born Minister without Portfolio, visited 15 of the camps before drawing up the plan and used his fluent Arabic to talk with some of the refugees. Yesterday, he refused to give exact details of the scheme or to say how much of it will be made public even after it has been submitted to the Cabinet.

Emotional arrival Tel Aviv (Reuter) - Sixteen members of the Vashchenko family of Pentecostals, five of whom spent more than four years in the basement of the US Embassy in Moscow as part of their campaign to leave the Soviet Union, arrived in Israel yesterday with their dog Volcano to an emotional welcome from well-wishers.

The plan is to bring forward some conceptions and models to improve the life of the refugees and to show the Arab countries how the refugee problem can be absorbed.

Dilemma grows over US aid

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington Israel, already the largest recipient of American economic and military aid, will soon have to seek additional US assistance simply to service its growing debts unless it is able to cut back on purchases of military equipment, according to a new report published here.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, says that such a reduction will not be possible unless agreements are negotiated with Israel's Arab neighbours.

The report, the most comprehensive study to date of American aid to Israel, says that Israel will face severe debt problems in repaying its mounting debts which total more than \$25,000m (£17,000m) since the country became independent in 1948.

Israel was the first country to be exempted from paying some of its military debts when the US decided to "forgive" repayment of half its military credits in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Peaceful anniversary in Poznan

Poznan (AP) - Police dismantled a home-made bomb at Frankfurt airport 24 hours after it was supposed to go off near a passenger terminal.

From Roger Boyes Warsaw Poznan, a city distinguished by its civic tranquility and dedication to commerce, witnessed 27 years ago scenes that were reminiscent of the storming of the Bastille.

Defiant march

Montevideo (Reuter) - Hundreds of Uruguayan marched from the presidential palace through the centre of Montevideo shouting anti-Government slogans on the tenth anniversary of the coup which brought the military to power.

Delhi (Reuter) - The flood toll in the western state of Gujarat mounted to more than 900 dead or missing. Thousands of people are still marooned by swirling floodwaters in the low-lying areas of Junagadh and more rain is forecast.

Salavador blast

San Salvador (Reuter) - A bomb exploded across the street from the US embassy here as the Government defied threats against a former Defence Minister by sending 21 rebel prisoners for sentencing. There were no casualties or damage.

Paris (AP) - Two Polish balloonists, Stefan Makne and Ireneusz Cieciak, landed in Bavaria after flying 435 miles to win the 1983 Gordon Bennett balloon race. They took off from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, on Sunday. Two American balloonists died during the race.

Space link by Russians a success this time

Moscow (Reuter) - Two Soviet cosmonauts delicately docked their Soyuz T9 space craft with the Saljut 7 space station and went on board, Tass reported yesterday. In April a three-man crew had failed in the docking attempt.

Tass said the Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer Aleksandrov were on board the orbital complex and feeling well.

Libya denies role in Chad

Cairo - Libya has denied direct involvement in the insurrection in Chad, but accused Egypt of preparing to intervene and said that if it did so, Libya would not stand idly by, Robert Holloway writes.

Baby taken on freedom swim

Komitini (AP) Two Turkish political refugees with a 12-month-old baby swam across the Evros river to Greece and requested asylum. One, a housewife, was joining her husband already in Greece.

Lichfield crash



Lord Lichfield, a cousin of the Queen, who lost two teeth when the car he was driving was in head-on collision with another in Ibiza. After treatment in a clinic for cuts, bruises and shock he was discharged but two people in the other car were hurt, one seriously.

Evren handover

Ankara - President Kenan Evren hands over his title of Armed Forces Chief of Staff to General Nurettin Ersoy, the present Army commander.

Nato switch

Brussels (AFP) - General Cornelis de Jager of the Netherlands takes over as chairman of the Nato military council on Friday. It was officially announced. He succeeds Admiral Robert Falls who is retiring from active service.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (Reuter) - The flood toll in the western state of Gujarat mounted to more than 900 dead or missing. Thousands of people are still marooned by swirling floodwaters in the low-lying areas of Junagadh and more rain is forecast.

Neutron denial by Mitterrand

Paris (AFP, Reuter) - President Mitterrand, in an unprecedented hour-long radio breakfast talk yesterday, said that he had not yet taken any decision on the making of a French neutron bomb, but that France could mass produce it whenever necessary.

M Mitterrand's radio interview was mainly devoted to a defence of his unpopular austerity policies imposed last March.

"absolutely no place in place in the framework of the constitution which I inherited". He agreed that the March municipal elections showed "a lack of confidence in the Government" and the majority of the left, but he said he had always believed that his first three years as president would be his most difficult "because of the unfinished structural reforms and the widespread world economic slump".

He has the lowest popularity ratings of any French president for 25 years. He chose to speak on the peak-time show as part of a new strategy to explain his policies and improve his image, aides said.

In an increasingly bitter political climate, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and other opposition figures have urged him to call a referendum on his economic and social policies and consider early parliamentary elections.

France, he said, was "ill-prepared for this economic war which is still being waged". The situation had been worsened, he added, by the United States "with its colossal budgetary deficit and excessively high interest rates".

Game, set, match to Bush and Borg

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, took time off from diplomacy on his European tour yesterday to partner Bjorn Borg in a doubles match that proved conclusively that there is at least a measure of compatibility between the Reagan Administration and Socialist, neutralist Sweden.

After a somewhat disastrous first set in which Mr Bush, aged 59, seemed to be having difficulty with his serve, perhaps caused by back trouble that at one time threatened last-minute cancellation of the match, he and Borg fought back to triumph 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 over Mr Wilhelm Wachmeister, aged 60, Sweden's Ambassador in Washington, and another former Swedish champion, Jan-Erik Lundquist, aged 46.

Shaikh's debts alleged to exceed £1,500m

Bahrain (Reuter) - A member of the Kuwaiti royal family has become the most prominent victim of last year's Kuwait stock market crash, and is believed to owe more than £1,500m financial sources in the Gulf said yesterday.

Shaikh Khalifah Abdullal-Khalifah al-Sabah, who is married to a daughter of the Emir of Kuwait, is said to have debts of 700m dinars but in turn is said to be owed about 300m dinars from transactions including share deals during the stock market boom.

Peaceful anniversary in Poznan

Poznan (AP) - Police dismantled a home-made bomb at Frankfurt airport 24 hours after it was supposed to go off near a passenger terminal.

From Roger Boyes Warsaw Poznan, a city distinguished by its civic tranquility and dedication to commerce, witnessed 27 years ago scenes that were reminiscent of the storming of the Bastille.

Handwritten Arabic text: صكزا من الاصل

سكنا من الاجل

THE ARTS

Lord Gowrie (left), in his first major interview since he became Minister for the Arts, tells Bryan Appleyard how he hopes to tackle the job

Nearer the heart of the economic debate

Arts ministers come in two varieties: high profile and low profile. Norman St John Stevas was high profile...



suddenly caught up with him. Yet, perhaps conscious that it always looks as if any MP who has been to the opera is in the running for this now peripheral post, he firmly argues that that is not the point.

the central economic debate as anything else. On the basis of this analysis Lord Gowrie went to Mrs Thatcher and argued the case for moving the Ministry out of the Department of Education and Science.

increase in available funds so the arts, in order to achieve any growth at all, will have to tighten up management and streamline themselves like any other operation.

The drive is on for value for money. It is a negative role but the Minister sees it as essential in order to achieve anything positive.

the Tories are, in fact, "reliable and jealous guardians of the independence of these bodies" and he attacks Ken Livingstone and Tony Banks for pushing the arts towards centralized direction and political control.

Elsewhere the orthodoxy appears to prevail. He warmly endorses the controversial appointment of Luke Rittner as Secretary-General of the Arts Council and he pledges continued commitment to the growth of private sponsorship "not to relieve us of our obligations but to improve the overall picture".

That role may reflect a genuine analysis of what is required but it also must to some extent reflect his personal desire to remain "at the centre of the debate".

As I leave the Old Admiralty Building where the Ministry now dwells, the press officer disingenuously asks what I thought of his boss. "Well, he's not like his press cuttings", I reply, sensing that this is what he wants to hear. "No, he's not", he agrees with scarcely disguised relief.

Television Cosmetic changes

The Johannesburg Wanderers Club was once a strictly white preserve; now, as Ron Pickering explained in South Africa, Sport and the Boycott (BBC 1), its members "point with pride to the fact that it now has 20 blacks among its 14,000 members".

There is, of course, discrimination still and Mr Pickering's forceful commentary examined many aspects of it: the lack of sporting facilities within the black townships, the inadequate pitches, the occasional Black allowed to use the predominantly white gymnasiums.

The problem for South Africa is that its social injustices can be seen quite clearly in a sporting context: although it was suggested that you cannot have normal sport in an abnormal society (I would like the idea of a "normal society" defined, however), the brutalities of the Soviet regime are not to be discerned, for example, in the composition of their Olympic teams.

Nevertheless sport is an indication, or representation, of a nation's culture - and that is precisely the problem. If white South Africans insist upon a policy of separate development, then genuinely desegregated sport will seem to them to be the first stage in the dissolution of that which they wish to preserve.

Peter Ackroyd

Paris galleries Manet's awkward honesty

In some ways Manet is the most mysterious of the Impressionists. Not the obvious way, of course: on the contrary, a visitor to the great inclusive show at the Grand Palais which is how Paris marks the centenary of Manet's death may well find himself rather in the position of the man who would have liked Hamlet more if it had not been so full of quotations.

inclined to break with the whole Salon system of official French art, the one who most desperately wanted acceptance, respectability and his Légion d'Honneur (which he got, ironically, just before his death).

Maitresse, de Baudelaire couchée, or even by the unsettling informality of La Chanteuse des rues, eating cherries from a paper bag as she (apparently) enters the room.

The mystery of Manet has, in fact, been staring us in the face. It was just difficult to see it until this show brought all the evidence together. He has been described by one critic as a "peintre-philosophe", but that is probably overstating. Nevertheless, the quality of his art as shown here proves to reside not so much in the technical innovations (if, indeed, Manet himself initiated anything), nor even the quality of vision, though that is superb, but in the fundamental brainwork. We are made conscious as never before (the last major retrospective was in 1932) of the man's mind always working, always thinking its way through difficulties, always seeking ways through the labyrinth of earlier art to a new way of achieving centrality, always ready to accept the logic of his own processes. However uncomfortable we are used to thinking of Impressionists as reactors rather than actors, but central to Manet's art is a conscious and continuing act of creation. This is a show, in parts, to ravish your senses, but



even more it is a show to blow your mind. The Manet show runs until August 1. It makes an intriguing comparison with a show on the other side of town, Claude Monet sur-temps de Giverny at the Centre Culturel du Marais, which runs until July 17. This also is, by coincidence, a centenary show: in 1883 Manet died and Monet entered a new lease of life by moving into what was to be his home and

one of his principal subjects for the rest of his life, his house at Giverny. The show, therefore, is limited to what Monet did after Manet's death and gives one to wonder, fruitlessly, how Manet would have developed given even half of Monet's remaining 43 years of life. Monet's development, as vividly catalogued here (with many pictures long unseen in Europe) is one of the most astonishing odysseys of modern painting, from the

Conscious and continuing act of creation: Manet's Argenteuil

precise but generally distant notation of shifting light effects in the early 1880s right up to and through the abstraction-barrier with the last Nymphéas of the 1920s.

The Monet retrospective of a couple of seasons back was a solid, Establishment job. This show, as usual in the Marais, is an adventure, first washing you with sound (Debussy, of course) in a blinding white space, then leading you through a maze of small, irregularly-shaped rooms which bring together variations on the same theme or offer sudden startling glimpses through a narrow opening of what is coming next. Nor does the show gloss over Monet's curious lapses: some of the paintings from the period just before his cataract operation are very unpleasant indeed, with their coarse handling of paint and hillyous colouring. But it must also be said that there are similar lapses of judgment even when there was nothing wrong with his sight: right next to paintings of miraculous delicacy like Maisons à Falaise, brouillard are the almost wilfully raw-edged paintings of rock and sea at Belle-Ile. At least, that is how I see the comparison; others, I suppose, might appreciate the extroversion of the Belle-Ile paintings and find the mist-and-snow scenes wishy-washy. The Marais show does not take sides, but admirably gathers the materials and leaves the judgments up to you.

John Russell Taylor

Concert Tuckwell Quintet St John's/Radio 3

The weather had turned round in a grey Smith Square, but the Tuckwell Wind Quintet brought the warm languor of the South of France to St John's for Monday's BBC lunchtime concert, in a delightful performance of Milhaud's suite La Cheminée du rot René.

Corporately they keenly sensed and enjoyed the contrasting nuances of timbre within the work's relatively narrow, understated range; individually they relished its nonchalant asides and the flavouring of its oblique modality. The movements followed each other like so many scenes from a medieval street theatre, seen through the haze of time's distance. After the mock solemnity of Derek Wickens's oboe in the opening "Cortège" came the wry antics of "Jongleurs", the barking horn and flute roudelles (Barry Tuckwell and Peter Lloyd) of the "Chasse à Valebre" and the magical horn-calls of flute and clarinet (Robert Hill) in the closing "Nocturne".

The most beguiling item in the programme, though, was the Six Bagatelles for Wind Quintet, written by Ligeti between 1951 and 1953 while he was living in Hungary. They are arrangements of piano pieces in which Ligeti set himself little tests of craftsmanship on, as it were, a compositional shoestring. The first one, for instance, takes the interval of a third and tosses it into the air in synopocated fragments, piccolo, cocking a snook at the chattering bassoon. In the second, stark single lines of unison and octave doublings are jolted and bent by insistent little minor second figures, and in the third an ostinato figure balanced against Pan-like strophes of song creates a fascinating sense of hovering movement in stasis. After a movement in memory of Bartók, the piano's percussive nature inspires and triumphs in the final scherzando.

Peter Lloyd bowed out and Nina Milikina bowed in for a pleasing, though little more than a dutiful accompaniment of Mozart's Quintet in E flat for piano and wind, K452. The programme will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1.05pm.

Hilary Finch

The Perfectionist Hampstead

The hero of David Williamson's play is a workaholic university lecturer who has neglected his family for nine years for the sake of a still unfinished thesis, only to be pipped at the post by an academic rival. His response is to renounce his ambitions and set about becoming a model husband and father, whereupon life in the family becomes more intolerable than ever. Moral: once a perfectionist, always a perfectionist.

The fact that his wife appears as the narrator gives you fair warning of the story's bias. The Perfectionist belongs to the defensive category of male feminism, allowing women to have all the good arguments and all the sympathy while still allowing the man to hold the central place in the action. In this case, despite the manifest intelligence of the

writing and some passages of painfully accurate comedy, the exercise is self-cancelling. Barbara, the wife, begins by saying we are about to witness an open-marriage experiment; and the play duly goes on to debate such matters as shared domestic responsibility, equal professional opportunities and extra-marital sex. But, as she happens to be married to a character like Stuart, there is never any chance that the experiment is going to succeed.

The first act (much the better of the two) takes place in Denmark where Stuart's academic workload is such that Barbara rebels and engages a male babysitter, so as to get down to her own thesis on attitudes to breast-feeding in the inner Melbourne suburbs. Eric, the babysitter, is a gentle drop-out who happens to speak six languages and play jazz piano; and the impact of this unimpaired Marxist on a household of hypertense Australian over-achievers provokes a delicious series of dislocations in their fixed routines. Also, the part is superbly played by Michael Maloney, whose minor mistakes in idiomatic English

drive Stuart even further round the bend. Thereafter the action moves back to Australia, and a series of collisions with Stuart's parents. The design makes perfect sense. There is the overbearing barrister father (Godfrey Jackman), still bullying his boy to the top and exploiting the ex-actress wife who compensates with drink for her lost career. When Stuart turns family man, he can see them as a ghastly forecast of his own married life. But, with the disappearance of Eric, he has no real antagonist.

The other characters are well drawn and Robin Lefevre's cast (particularly Barbara Flynn as the wife) excel in standing up for themselves without sacrificing identity to anger. The same cannot be said of Paul Freeman's Stuart who, through no fault of his own, stands out among these entertaining satellites as a ravenous and unclaimable bore. The Perfectionist could have been a comedy or a contribution to the feminist debate; its trouble is that it is neither one nor the other.

Irving Wardle

Theatre

Piccadilly

Finally unveiled after three months of all-too-public postponements and rewrites, this show has a new title that still, if you pronounce it as everybody will, seems to express justifiable self-doubt. The backing is American, but it is for no musical, rather for a tacky piece of dinner-cabaret à la Parisienne, that the harmlessly grandiose interior of the Piccadilly has had its stalls ripped out for jampacked tables and its proscenium and boxes crowned with gigantically hideous eyes.

I cannot say how good the dinners are now at the Crazy Horse (they are acceptable here, though dear, if you pay), but if that raises memories of the smell of dressed meat, the petulant complaints of a French couple next to you, a crowd of singing waiters surging on to the stage or converging on a convenient birthday boy with a cake and sparklers, and ladies dressed as Dietrich or a butterfly in grapes leading into a Casanova-period Venetian

scene where everybody ends up undressing, then you are not far off. A subsequent scene, where bare-breasted chorus girls in black and white feathers impersonating tigers get ordered round the stage by a black boy with a whip, shows that these producers have nothing to learn from the most tasteless soft-porn cabaret.

And who is Arturo Brachetti? His name suggests he may be an Italian nephew of a well-loved British disease, but even Dame Hilda Brackett would balk at partnering a girl miming (and most of the numbers are mimed) while strung with mussel shells and seaweed. His rendering of Violetta's brindisi from Traviata suggests that he might misunderstand the drag singer in A Patriot for Me if this show closes quickly enough. His performance is an unsatisfying mixture of epicene prancing, nippy conjuring tricks, like drawing a sword through a lady or sawing her in half, and technical tricks like going airborne as an angel, for which the technical staff might justifiably have demanded a curtain call as showy as his. Most of the real singing is left to

Anthony Masters

Nicola Kimber, whose legs are lovely and whose French is about as good as the songs deserve. I was seated too close to judge, but the dancing looked sharp enough and our black waitress's performance was more fun than most up on stage. In the last resort, only a nightclub punter in the £30-a-head group could say whether this is too tatty (or tatty enough) for the buying market, and would hardly care if the impresario could probably have endowed an orphanage with what they spent on it.

Anthony Masters

Hilary Finch

ACADEMY CINEMA ONE Oxford Street 437 2981 FROM TOMORROW A powerful human drama from the director of THE GERMAN SISTERS MARGARETHE VON TROTTA'S FRIENDS AND HUSBANDS starring HANNA SCHYGULLA ANGELA WINKLER

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Sotheby's London Thursday 30th June 1983 at 12 noon A superb collection of flower drawings and prints by Nicolas Robert, Redouté, Curtis and others, dating from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century will be sold in our Grosvenor Gallery, Bloomfield Place, off New Bond Street.

Dance Symphony in D Sadler's Wells

Having taken seven years to reach London, Jiri Kylian's Symphony in D has hit the town in a big way, with three different companies giving it here within three weeks. Luckily, it is a ballet that actually benefits from such exposure: every cast I have seen in it brings out new touches.

The Houston Ballet led off the series at Sadler's Wells on Monday. Nothing in their London repertory has shown better the company's strength. The ballet is an elaborate joke about the tautonyms and tribulations of a ballet dancer's work. More or less everything that can go wrong does so, but it is only funny because in fact everything goes right, the false steps are impeccably done and the misplaced partnering comes off smoothly.

The joke starts with the title, the music actually being parts of two separate symphonies by Haydn, the "Clock" and the "Hunt". That principle of fragmentation and juxtaposition runs also through Kylian's choreography, making the jokes look different according to how the dancers tackle their roles. The continuous chuckles

Rock Nick Lowe and Paul Carrack Dingwalls

Even in these times, pop music occasionally opens up to admit something that is neither self-consciously serious nor relentlessly frivolous, that believes in the ultimate power of the well-placed unison triplet, that thinks in terms of a straightforward analysis of the human condition: "She used to do the Pony, she used to do the Stroll - I knew the bride when she used to rock and roll".

Nick Lowe wrote those lines, in a song which is a Chuck Berry and Eddie Cochran might have composed together. He has a lot more where that came from, and we heard much of it on Monday night when he and his current partner Paul Carrack inaugurated the Capital Radio Music Festival's week at Dingwalls in front of an audience prepared to lose pounds in sweat so as to enjoy their music in the intimate context from which it sprang.

Lowe and Carrack think in three-minute chunks, and it proceeded like the best radio show you could imagine. Trading lead vocal parts, with Lowe on bass guitar and

Dance Irving Wardle

greeting the Houston dancers in it acknowledges their stylishness, skill and engaging presentation. Ben Stevenson, director, has built a consistently strong team, I only wish I could enjoy his own choreography. But the theatrical flair that holds his Peer Gynt together is less apt for smaller, concentrated works.

Luckily, most of the audience responded more enthusiastically than I could to his "L". In that, an all-male cast perform energetic steps in a winsome way to crash-bang percussion, as what we are told is a tribute to Liza Minelli. Zheng Ban Qiao is a tribute to an eighteenth-century Chinese painter of that name. He spent his life studying bamboo: not a subject that lends itself to dance. Li Cunxin looked alternately earnest or inspired, Janie Parker drifts through, and the ensemble wave poles or hands gift-wrapped to suggest bamboo shoots.

In the remaining work, Doris Humphrey's Water Music, women arch and lower their backs while crouching, and run in lines that meet and fall back. It is meant to suggest moving water, but either Humphrey was off form when she made it (1928) or the reconstruction does her choreography less than justice. John Percival

Richard Williams

Showdown at County Hall

The GLC and its controversial overlord Ken Livingstone are under threat. As the Tories talk of abolition, David Walker looks at how the authority spends its money, and why Mrs Thatcher is gunning for it.

The Greater London Council has two faces: Kenwood as well as Ken Livingstone.

On one side is a benign public authority which helps keep life in the capital civilized. It runs the computer that makes the traffic lights change colour in sequence along the Cromwell Road, renews the gaskets on the fire brigade's pumps, replaces the lavatorial tiles along the Rotherhithe Tunnel, promotes Purcell at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and screws up blue plaques to dead dignitaries.

The other GLC is sometimes less visible, but often much more controversial. It spends large sums on "planning", shuffles public money from ratepayers to the London Lesbian and Gay Centre, and meets on the third Tuesday of the month in a Parliament-sized debating chamber to bicker and swap rhetoric between the parties in front of half a dozen yawning members of the public.

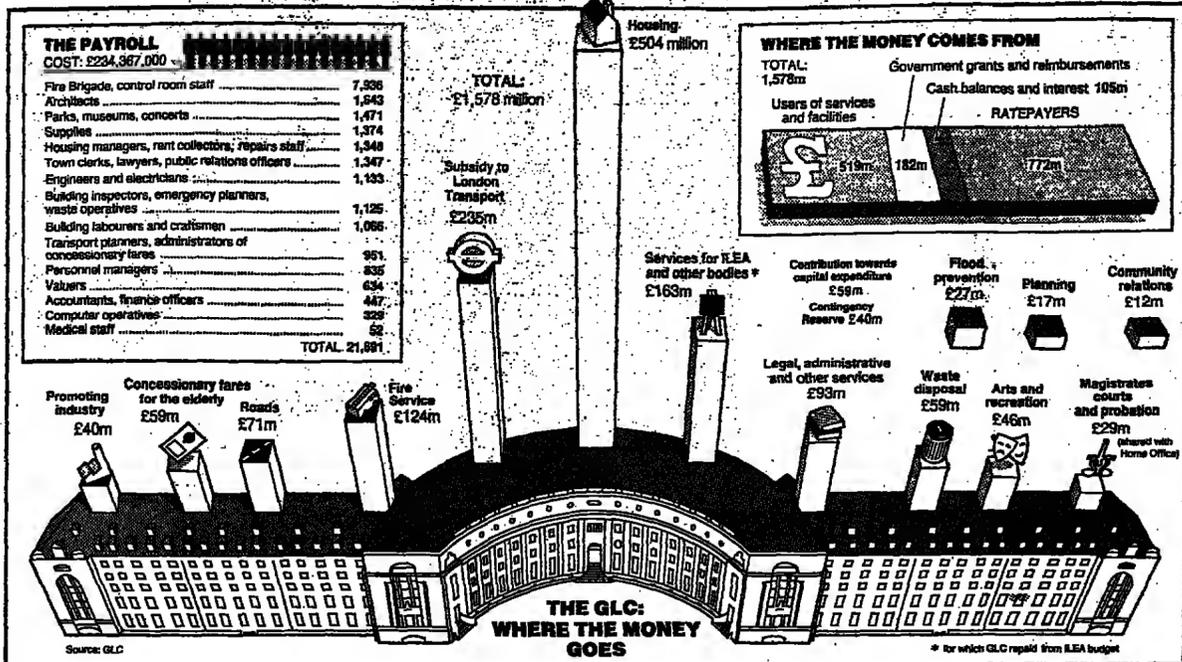
When there is talk of abolishing the GLC - as now, though not for the first time - ask, first, which of the GLCs is for the chop. Stop the Kenwood open-air concerts on warm June evenings and middle-class amenity suffers; close down the Woolwich Ferry and a lifeline in a neglected part of south-east London is cut. But abolish the job of the "chief economic planner" and who will care? End those County Hall shenanigans that pass for local democracy at work and how many Londoners will even register the fact?

Joe Public or Ms Londoner cannot go far outside their doors without the GLC's functions making some impact. In Tower Hamlets and Thamesmead, in fact, the GLC may be a Londoner's landlord.

In the street, the GLC sited the pedestrian crossing he uses to get to the bus stop. His red bus journey is subsidized from rates the GLC collected. The council painted the white lines that mark the bus priority lane; its engineers periodically inspect the bridge that carries the bus over the Thames.

In the office, our Londoner's safety depends, in part, on inspections by GLC firemen. His waste paper ends up - after collection by the borough council - at a GLC transfer station, eventually to be burnt or buried.

At the weekend, the GLC provides football pitches (231 in all), adventure



playgrounds and piers for the pleasure craft on the Thames. It runs the "culture bunker" on the South Bank and subsidizes the Museum of London.

The organization which provides these services will have, during 1983-84, a gross turnover of about £1.5 billion. Its County Hall cousin, the Inner London Education Authority (which is, legally, a sub-committee of the GLC, but which in practice a separate organism), costs another £1.1 billion. Over in St James's is the headquarters of the third arm of the London municipal body, London Transport. Its revenue budget in 1983 is about £750 million, of which the GLC supplies £235 million. By law the GLC has to approve LT's budget and its major spending decisions, though otherwise LT runs as an autonomous body.

The centre of the GLC empire is County Hall, built in the 1930s by Herbert Morrison and still redolent in its wood-panelled massiveness of a bygone era when people were proud of their councils. Joe Public rarely walks the many miles of County Hall corridor, which is as well because he would be beset by several nagging questions. What do all the people behind these wooden doors actually do? How much of the £770m contributed by ratepayers to the GLC's coffers sinks into this bottomless bureaucratic well?

The firemen, the barrier-builders and the park keepers are the visible GLC. But in County Hall are the hidden functionaries: for "members' services" (£3m); the "policy and intelligence programme group" (169 strong) which is in addition to "economic policy analysis" (cost £2m). The less visible GLC includes millions of outstanding loans to housing associations, which the Strongbridge

affair has shown to be a risky use of ratepayers' money.

And at the top of the pile are the politicians, 92 elected for single-member areas based on the parliamentary constituencies, who are provided with secretaries, phones and facilities that MPs across the river at Westminster drool over.

How will the problem of the two GLCs be resolved by those civil servants who, according to the Queen's Speech, are now busy working on proposals for abolition?

The table gives a rough guide to GLC functions. Some, like the Thames barrier, are indisputably London-wide. Whoever occupies County Hall, some public body will have to meet its debt interest and carry out its maintenance - and that of the Thames bridges.

Some GLC functions, like parks, are shared with the borough councils and could be allocated to them. Camden Council, for example, maintains Waterlow Park, 350 yards away from Hampstead Heath, which belongs to the GLC. Why not give the Heath to Camden? In theory the fire brigade could be split into 32 parts - more likely the government would put it under the Home Office, like the Metropolitan Police.

Other GLC functions could, were Mrs Thatcher to follow the advice of some of her radical-right advisers, be

privatized. Let Londoners cease to get their Beethoven and Bartok on the cheap, invite an entrepreneur to bid for the Festival Hall complex.

But will abolition of the GLC save money? Privatizing the Iveagh Bequest or economizing on old people's travel would save, but would also be controversial. Some £80m could be saved - at a proverbial stroke - by repealing such Livingstone innovations as the GLC's community relations and industry and employment programmes. In large measure these consist of grants to "voluntary" groups or provide employment for highly-paid County Hall functionaries (whose number has increased this year by 800).

At a guess, some 9 per cent of the GLC rates bill (which costs an owner occupier more than £3 a week on average) could be saved without much inconvenience to the Londoner (albeit with some squealing by recipients of grants). Save a further 16 per cent by ending the GLC's housing function - but the cost would have to be borne by the boroughs such as Tower Hamlets and Greenwich which would assume the responsibility, and besides there is still debt interest to find. For the rest, major savings can only come from cuts in the subsidy to London Transport or employing fewer firemen. Or letting the traffic lights go on the blink.

GLC Function	London-wide	Could be transferred to boroughs	Could be candidates for privatization
Fire	●		
Waste disposal		●	
Flood prevention/River Thames		●	
London Transport subsidy			●
Roads, crossings		●	
Housing		●	
Arts and recreation			●

Alternative models in the US and France

New York: local power

"Mr New York" is the city's directly-elected mayor, Ed Koch, who stood down from Congress to run for what is considered a more influential position. As in London, elections are on party lines. Together with an elected city council, the mayor is responsible for education and the other major municipal services. The federal government and the state of New York have only a minimal involvement. Administration of services is handed off to professional managers, except in the vital areas of finance, where there is a directly-elected comptroller. Public transport is run by a nominated metropolitan transit authority. "New York's finest" - the city police - are part of the mayor's responsibility, too. A consortium of banks and financial institutions keep a close watch on city finances through the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which stepped in during the 1970s to rescue New York from bankruptcy.

Paris: central government

Despite recent moves to give some power to city authorities, Paris is closely supervised by the French government. The government appoints a prefect for general administration in the Paris area and another prefect to run the civil police. Another government official has extensive delegated powers over planning, and major projects - such as the Les Halles/Forum Centre development - are financed and supervised by the government. Paris does have an elected mayor, like other French cities, who is elected on party lines. In the French tradition the mayor, Jacques Chirac, is also a member of the parliament and, without possessing much formal power, is able to act as an advocate for the city's needs. Public transport, heavily subsidized, is run by a special authority with no elected members. Major services, such as education, have never been the concern of the city.

The Livingstone factor . . .

The Greater London Council's fate was sealed not when Mrs Thatcher won her second term but a decade ago in a never-ending series of hearings on a massive document known as the Greater London Development Plan.

Intended to be the blueprint for the capital's future, pinpointing growth centres and drawing cross-town routes, the plan was still-born. The oil-price boom, recession and the rejection of Maplin as the site of a third airport helped kill it.

But the main reason behind its failure went deeper. It was the GLC's lack of power. Called a "strategic" authority by the 1963 London Government Act which established it, the GLC could not compel either the boroughs below it or the government above it. And when regional planning went out of fashion in the mid-1970s, the council was left with only a residual role.

Even its conception was the result of a compromise. The Tory government of the day wanted to kill off the perennially Labour-controlled London County Council, which covered the inner area, but did not want to offend the powerful suburban counties and extend the GLC boundaries to the limits of the conurbation. The GLC could not be trusted with running the Metropolitan Police, which remained under central control and when, in 1969, a Labour government gave the GLC responsibility for London Transport's finance, the council booted the job.

The GLC became a classic instance of a pendulum authority, veering from Conservative to Labour every four years. One of the sharpest changes occurred in 1973, when, upon Labour's assumption of power, a Con-

servative plan for a "motorway box" in central London was immediately scrapped.

Abolition of the council has now become practical politics for two reasons. The first does Mrs Thatcher's government little credit. In 1979 she was faced with implementing a rash promise she had made in 1974 to do away with household rates; ministers were set to work. Months later grand rates reform was as far away as ever and - so as to be seen to be doing radical things with an expensive authority enjoying few friends - abolition of the GLC, together with the metropolitan counties, was suggested to fill the gap.

Abolition had been talked about previously, in a desultory way, until a Conservative elder statesman, Lord Marshall, did a study which concluded there was a case for keeping the GLC.

Mrs Thatcher, so we are told, has not finally given up on rates reform. Meanwhile, abolition got on the political agenda for her second term of office.

What clinched the argument against the council was Mr Ken Livingstone.

At County Hall the Livingstone phenomenon at first meant, in the words of Miss Valerie Wise, the house feminist, "sitting at a life-size Monopoly board". But there followed the Law Lords' rejection of the GLC's cheap fares scheme and legal objections to Labour's complicated plans for enterprise boards and industrial regeneration.

One of the most striking aspects of the Livingstone regime has been its unparalleled gener-

osity with grants of money to groups of all kinds, with the effect of building a stage army of people who derive their livelihood from the GLC but do not appear on its employment list.

In the two years since he attained power Mr Livingstone has made himself - or been made, since he has had spectacular attention from the mass media - into a national celebrity. Some would claim he is the best-known socialist politician in the country. He certainly is a vocal affront to the Government's policies of municipal economy and financial prudence.

Mrs Thatcher has little to fear from the GLC's Conservatives. In recent years they have been riven, and only last week they lost three of their members after criticisms of their role in the management of housing associations to which the GLC had lent money.

The London boroughs' attitude towards County Hall is equivocal. The Tory boroughs, led by Kensington and Westminster, have for some time been agitating for the end of the GLC and its precept - the amount the boroughs have to collect from ratepayers, on its behalf. The Labour boroughs, especially those in the centre, defend their party colleagues at the GLC for their role in transferring resources from rich to less well-off parts of the capital. But even they are often critical of the duplication of planning and road management functions with County Hall.

One thing is certain: the day Mrs Thatcher's Government abolishes the GLC, the only people who will be on the streets will be Mr Livingstone and Labour Party politicians. The public will not be moved.

- London needs a voice like other major cities
- Services should be democratically accountable
- Major services such as fire need to be run on a London-wide basis
- Ken Livingstone could be replaced by a Tory at a future election
- Abolition would save money
- The GLC duplicates services with the boroughs
- It lacks the power properly to be "strategic"
- The GLC will be inefficient whichever party is in control

moreover... Miles Kington

Do you read me, Luton Airport?

For many of us, sitting around at Gatwick or Luton airports on our holidays is the only chance we get to catch up on current reading. Here is a selection of new summer books which will fit neatly into hand luggage or, later, airport litter bins.

Staring Makes You Fat (Dutch Elm Books, £6.95). Geoffrey Cannon has evolved the amazing theory that going without food altogether makes you put on weight. He has studied the case histories of 50 political figures who went on hunger strike but then went on to gain weight when their demands had been met. At least two of them became president of their country. Cannon's conclusion: don't fast unless you take politics seriously.

Terrorism Makes Yasser Arafat (Chateau Windus, 1983). Richard Wunderkind traces the decline of Arafat's power in the past year and evolves the amazing theory that it is entirely due to demoralization, caused by people constantly coming up to him and saying: "For Yasser, Gizza job, I can do it." This goes against the normal theory that his decline is due to wearing pyjamas and never shaving. Either way, it is a sombre study of a once powerful man ousted by younger, more fiery rivals.

The Battle For The Sunday Times (Observer Gossip Team, £3.50). A hastily produced volume covering the bloodless coup whereby strong man Frank Giles was ousted by fiery, thrusting 23-year-old Andrew Neil in an effort to get down the weight of *The Sunday Times*. It failed disastrously; the paper is still grossly obese and weighed down by unread sections.

The Battle For Private Eye (Military Study Unit, £15). A sober but gripping study of last week's bloodless coup in which elder statesman Richard Ingrams was ousted by seven-year-old Ian Hislop, dynamic ex-editor of the *Economist* *Komik* *Kuns* Section. The conclusion of the 600-page study is that thrusting, fiery young men will always, with the proper tactics, take over an ailing command. This is followed by a hastily written appendix covering Ingrams's return from holiday to take over from the ailing, worn-out seven-and-a-half-year-old Hislop.

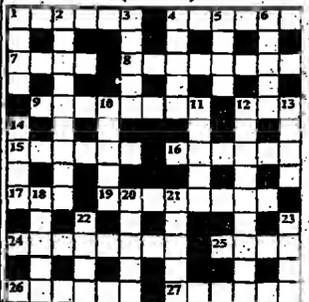
Running Makes You Go Backwards (Hamilton House, £8.50). After a lifelong study of running, Geoffrey Cannon has come up with the revolutionary theory that, although the vast majority of joggers go forwards, running backwards may actually be better for you. By exercising seldom used muscles, it has a more immediate effect on the body and does wonderful things to the metabolic rate (there is a diagram). In time it may lead to your becoming editor of *The Sunday Times*, though Mr Cannon is too modest to stress his own candidature.

The History of St Frank-Giles-in-the-Strand (Bejeman Press, £20). This wonderful old structure receives a sympathetic treatment, combined with an appeal for more money now that it is not so often used. There is a drawing.

My Yorkshire (Riding Press, £7.95). Roy Hattersley puts forward a persuasive argument for his election as leader of the Yorkshire Writers Party, ahead of such fancied candidates as Keith Waterhouse, Michael Parkinson, Fred Trueman, etc. His claims to have the biggest collection of tram tickets in the country are not in doubt; more problematical is his insistence that only writers born in Yorkshire are qualified to captain or even join the party. This seems a deliberate ploy to disqualify the hugely popular James Herriot. There is a photograph of a gob-stopper.

Travel Gets You Nowhere (Stationary Press). Geoffrey Cannon has spent his lifetime going all over the globe; now he concludes that he might just as well have stayed at home for all the effect it had on his weight, knowledge or indeed chances of editing *The Sunday Times*. His conclusion: you can learn much more about the world by reading about it than going there, especially by buying books like *Travel Gets You Nowhere*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 92)



- ACROSS:
- Streams (6)
 - See (6)
 - Wheel spindle (4)
 - Near (8)
 - Outdoor grill (8)
 - Philosophy (2,1)
 - Jail (6)
 - Emergence (6)
 - Bashful (3)
 - Many (8)
 - Block (8)
 - Banking system (4)
 - Increase (4,2)
 - Meum (6)
- DOWN:
- Thoroughfare (4)
 - Rudeness (9)
 - Umpirage (5)
 - Jewel (5)
 - Rhine wine (4)
 - Meal (5)
 - Suabunt (5)
 - Longing (5)
 - Prejudgement (9)
 - Prescribed portion (4)
 - Heroic poem (4)
 - Eye socket (5)
 - Seiz (5)
 - Land (5)
 - Surmounting (4)
 - Arrow (4)

SOLUTION TO No 91
ACROSS: 1 Marrow 5 Bogy 8 Twang 9 Rolltop 11 Sympathy 13 Fins 15 Spadework 18 Rout 19 Assemble 22 Plateau 23 Wrath 24 Fecl 25 Soothe
DOWN: 1 Alarm 3 Rig 4 Worthlessness 5 Belt 6 Gimmick 7 Slash 9 Part 12 Aisle 14 Pale 15 Sausage 16 Trip 17 Lethe 20 Beach 21 Tall 23 Who

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Of maxi-jodhpurs and Denver boots

I parked very near the shops... well on the pavement outside, to be exact... and cantered inside.



machine and parked by the dustbins in the next street. As I walked back past a pavement cafe...

My beloved Aunt notched up threescore and ten on Thursday, which is difficult to believe as she is still whiskered at by drivers as she rumbles on and off buses.

Diddle-dum on a good train to Bourne-mouth to see a dear one in his summer show at the Pavilion.

philistine Cromwell reduced them to rubble, contemplating in silence the stony strength of the architecture.

hi Sapphire, they yelled, getting us both in one, as it were. We puffed on the crumbling masonry with set smiles, and gazed across the sleeping countryside far below.



This summer weekends are full of fetes, fairs and open days. On Sunday Battersea Park jammed with would-be mountaineers and reggae bands on the Capital Venture Day...

FIRST PERSON

Veronica Stokes's daughter walked out of hospital to try to die, and no one could stop her

It was not just the knowledge that my daughter was missing that chilled my blood that hot summer evening last year.

willingly, at the end of a week in which she had alarmed her office companions by talk of throwing herself from the windows...

Horrible fantasies raced through my imagination

How do you start looking for someone who is missing in central London? You ring the Metropolitan Police with a description and list her as a missing person.

Coping with a death wish



hospital, and I returned home for the weekend. A friend's daughter was to be married, and we had promised to help with the wedding.

I began to feel I must be mad myself

We felt that this was our last chance to get Jane somehow kept safe until the nightmare compulsion to kill herself had passed.

They were sorry, they said, but Jane had discharged herself that afternoon; had returned to her lodgings and taken another overdose.

Barbecued fish steaks

Combine the juice, vinegar, molasses and Tabasco or cayenne in a shallow dish and mix well.

Blanch the onions, unpeeled, in boiling water for five minutes then take off the skins.

Eating under the sun

Chunky beef kebabs tenderized in a marinade based on pineapple juice are a speciality of Anguilla.

Whole fish can be barbecued, and so can thick steaks of firm-fleshed fish like cod and salmon.

THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole. Eating under the sun. Very lightly salted by the soy sauce, so salt the food a little more immediately before grilling it so that the salt does not have time to draw much moisture from the flesh.

Family policy test

COMMENT

As the political dust settles, what substantial proposals will emerge from the Government's leaky Family Policy Group?

TALKBACK

Service with no smile

From Mrs L. F. Wood, 8 Beadon Road, Bromley, Kent. I read with interest your article 'Flapping round the flag'.

Pregnant stress

From Mrs Joanna Fulford, Garrows View, Sherburn Road, Pocklington, Humberside. Doctors might well be concerned about the real effects of hard or stressful work on pregnant women.

Graceful age

From Stanley V. John, 8 Centre Point, Avondale Square, Old Kent Road, London. May I comment on the article 'Sex and the 61-year-old Ms'.

CORRECTION

Dorothy Reilly's appeal (Friday page, June 24) is for £100,000, not £2,500 as stated.

Falcon advertisement for flights to Geneva and Zurich, featuring a 'NO 1 TO SWITZERLAND' slogan and a price of £59.

THE TIMES DIARY

Talking shopfloor

Alas, it seems the new House of Commons is somewhat less industrious than the old. The Industry and Parliament Trust, having examined the careers of 137 of the new MPs, has so far discovered only eight who appear to have the experience that would have taught them how industry works.

Sauce!

At the launch of Roy Hattersley's Yorkshire Poppyhead, Michael has been generously dubbed "the second best journalist in the Parliamentary Labour Party" by the man second most likely to succeed, and Sir Robin Day ambivalently thanked "for so often playing Morecombe to my Wise".

Overheard during a long wait in Birkett Tunnel because of engine failure on the threatened line between Sente and Carlisle: "It is the age of the train that is the trouble."

Line of duty call

Faulted again. Wimbledon press office now tell me the person from whom they confiscated a Rover press pass was the son of the Guardian's editor, Peter Preston, to whom I apologise, but of its sports editor, Joe Samuel. Samuel has protested the decision: "My son was performing the regular messenger function of collecting a programme essential to our operation" he says.

In the market

The long list of possible successors to Ralf Dahrendorf as director of the London School of Economics includes Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, and Edward Heath. The list was compiled by the 12 members of the special selection committee headed by Sir Huw Weldon, chairman of the school's governors.

BARRY FANTONI



'I was hoping they would build it at Stansted'

Stage craft

Christopher Short changed his name to Michael Lovett to enter the Texaco/National Youth Theatre play-writing competition, because he has been a member of the NYT for the past seven years. Like the promising actor he is, he is managed to hide his true identity until he was contacted by the director, Michael Croft, to tell him he had won. Croft spotted a certain familiarity in the voice at the other end of the phone.

I have been reading about some of the things that make crematoriums burn. Phoenix International, official journal of the Cremation Society of Great Britain, lists a distressing range of popular misconceptions. First is the common belief that coffins are recycled, and that several bodies are cremated together at dead of night when cheap electricity abounds, with the beavering getting a couple of pounds of assorted ash.

Great Britain, lists a distressing range of popular misconceptions. First is the common belief that coffins are recycled, and that several bodies are cremated together at dead of night when cheap electricity abounds, with the beavering getting a couple of pounds of assorted ash.

Situation as before, only worse

Rome Ever since the Christian Democrats won their absolute majority back in 1948, they have been known as the great white whale of Italian politics. White, as opposed to their principal challengers, who were then and remain the Communists, and a whale because they have always had more size than shape, more flexibility than any recognizable structure.

The dramatic result of this latest general election is that the whale has been wounded more seriously than at any other time. The Christian Democrats have never repeated their 1948 performance of winning an absolute majority but they have consistently remained the country's biggest party and have dominated the governmental scene. They have never been out of government and have provided all but one of the postwar prime ministers.

Comparatively small changes can mean a lot in Italian politics. That is one of the effects of the system of proportional representation. So the fact that the perpetually leading party should now have taken only 32 per cent of the total vote when it had never before gone below 38 was an astonishing outcome, particularly of an election which most commentators had practically written off as likely to provide nothing new.

The wounded whale is not an animal that can be lightly written

Peter Nichols sees the setback suffered by the Christian Democrats in the Italian general election as the shock needed to galvanize the government into action over the country's pressing problems. But will the chance be taken?

The Christian Democrats remain Italy's largest party even if the Communists are now a bare 3 per cent behind them.

While the official results were being declared on Monday night there was a moment when the Communists were a fraction of a percentage point ahead, yet one of the oddities of the election is that the Christian Democrat losses did not strengthen the Communists. These losses went in part to the extreme right, and in part to increase the number of abstentions, and both these destinations can be summed up as a vote of protest. Some also went to the Republicans, who were especially successful in the North.

A fundamental conclusion is that the basic principles of Italian foreign policy will not change as a consequence of this election.

It is indicative that the Foreign Minister in the outgoing government, Signor Emilio Colombo, whose work has turned on the importance of ties with the West, enjoyed a personal triumph in his native Lucania. His own preferential votes rose from 91,000 to 105,000

and the Christian Democrat party in his area rose to a share of 46 per cent of the total vote while elsewhere it was losing ground.

There can be no doubt that the first effect of this election will be more difficulties in parliament. The last parliament was unwieldy enough. It produced six governments in four years, all of them were marked by quarrelling among the parties which made up this series of coalitions. A new element has now been added: the Christian Democrats will find their own internal problems greater after their defeat, and that will make them more taxing to deal with as they look for scapegoats for the loss of their aura of invincibility.

The Socialists will be no easier. They forced the general election because they felt they would increase their relative strength within the coalition and so be in a position to claim the prime ministership. Their advance was slight and can certainly not be represented, in strictly Socialist interests, as having made the election worthwhile. This increased confusion on the

spread some explains the widespread feeling that the new parliament will have a short and troubled life. There is already talk of another election in the autumn, but that is probably too soon.

The declared aim of the Socialists in insisting on an election was to make the country more governable, and the outcome makes it look much less so.

Governmental instability and a refusal to face the country's growing problems with the seriousness they deserve has meant that they have been accumulating beneath the surface of what appears to be a reasonably balanced society. But in the economic field, the public sector debt and inflation still running at more than 16 per cent are practically out of hand. At the same time, more and more young people are emerging from universities which have no competitive system of entry and finding no prospect of work. The next three or four years could well see these problems become threatening.

Already fears are being expressed that the murder on Sunday night of Turin's public prosecutor was the work of one of a number of terrorist groups intended to replace those which have been largely eliminated.

This election, by the warnings it contains and by the shock it produced by reducing the strength and prestige of Christian Democracy, will have been worthwhile if these warnings are heard. If not, the blood of the wounded whale could attract the killer sharks.

Gavin Stamp draws up a plan to save the Floral Hall



An 1887 impression of the interior of the Floral Hall, built in the style of the Crystal Palace. Right: market bustle early this century

How the Opera can earn a bouquet

The final phase in the great expansion plan for the Royal Opera House is now under way. An architect has been chosen for the empty site in Covent Garden and the various interested planning authorities and amenity societies are now being consulted. A design which has to present suitable frontages to historic streets and which is yet practical - and profitable will not please everybody, and the decision to do away with the Floral Hall is likely to meet with strong opposition. It is an interesting architectural problem.

The present Opera House, designed by Edward Middleton Barry, is the third building on the Bow Street site and is actually smaller in area (though not in volume) than its predecessor, burnt in 1856. Although it has performed well enough, this building has for long been found much too small to house the elaborate facilities required by an opera and ballet company of international stature.

In 1979, work began on a much-needed backstage extension. This, which enlarges the existing building westwards to James Street, was designed by the Gillies McVillie Ward partnership and was opened in 1982 to celebrate the Royal Opera House's 250th anniversary. It is arguably a highly successful addition to an historic building although its design infuriated committed modernist critics, for it merely continues Barry's austere stuccoed side elevation. The great blank wall in James Street looks already as if it has always been there, even though it still shamefully lacks capitals to the pillars and urns on the parapet.

However, a sympathetic stylistic development or pastiche - call it what you will - of Barry cannot be a sufficient answer to the much larger site to the south, which has been owned by the Opera House since 1972. At one stage Messrs GJM proposed an extraordinary Crystal Palace-like development of the iron-and-glass facades of the Floral Hall, but now they have been replaced by William Whitfield as architect for the final extension. Mr Whitfield's solution is partly determined by history and the existing buildings in the vicinity, and partly by the needs of the Opera House: for new dressing rooms and cloakrooms, for storage space for scenery, for a new crush bar and box office - and for lettable commercial space to pay for it all.

The site available is vast and valuable. It extends the whole length of the Opera House down to the

north-east perimeter of the Covent Garden piazza and further down to Russell Street. It is at present partly occupied by the Floral Hall and the existing houses in Russell Street; the rest is open, used for a temporary garden, a car park and by Mr Terry Farrell's temporary (I hope) post-modern classical-ironical shed for Clifton Nurseries.

In Bow Street he has a fairly free hand. In Russell Street, the filling-in of the empty site occupied by the two garden must be determined by the scale of the ordinary houses and shops in the rest of the street (which, I trust, are staying). On the north and east sides of the piazza, where the buildings will be for commercial use, the architectural history of the original development must determine the form of the facades, although the solution is by no means an absolute one.

The Covent Garden piazza was, of course, originally designed by Inigo Jones, in about 1630 for the Duke of Bedford, as an Italianate open space surrounded by arcaded buildings over the pavements. But, of Jones's actual work, only St Paul's Church survives today. The buildings around the piazza were gradually replaced over the next two-and-a-half centuries. A last

piece of Jones's buildings survived on the west side of James Street until, in 1877, they gave way to Bedford Chambers, designed by Henry Clutton.

Possibly, on the Opera House's part of the piazza, Inigo Jones's buildings could be recreated, but if they were, they would be overshadowed by the Victorian buildings all around. A more sensible solution would seem to be to imitate Bedford Chambers, which, although of four storeys instead of the original three, maintains the character of Jones's original buildings.

If Clutton's intelligent and - for the 1870s - remarkably respectful design were doubled up on the east side of James Street, the regularity and symmetry of the original piazza, as well as the celebrated arcades, would be restored. Similarly, on the east side, a building of the general character of Russell Chambers, that rather French-looking block housing Tutton's Restaurant which was also designed by Clutton, should be built on the opposite, north corner of Russell Street. The famous arcading would therefore be recreated around much of the piazza - except where the south facade of the Floral Hall intrudes.

And here is the rub. The Georgian Group are thrilled to find that Jonesian arcading is to be restored, but the Victorian Society is not pleased to find that the Opera House authorities and William Whitfield have decided to sweep away the remains of the Floral Hall. This is much to be regretted. Not only was the Floral Hall designed as an adjunct to the Opera House by the same architect, E. M. Barry; it was also an extremely fine example of mid-Victorian glass and iron architecture.

The Floral Hall was built in 1858-60 and was the brainchild of Frederick Gye, the great manager whose energy ensured that the Opera House was rebuilt after the fire. As Barry's rebuilt theatre ran east-west, south, land was freed to the south of the Opera House which Gye, an enthusiast for prefabricated iron and glass structures, proposed to develop as a superior flower market by day and concert hall by night.

To Bow Street, next to the Opera House's portico, and to the piazza, the Floral Hall presented glass and iron facades with semi-circular tops strongly reminiscent of the Crystal Palace. Above the piazza facade rose a glass dome.

Unfortunately, this splendid structure was, in financial terms, a failure for the Bedford Estate. It was sold to the market and the market promptly declined to take the market space in the Floral Hall and instead built its own flower market further south - what is now the London Transport Museum. In 1887 the Bedford Estate bought back the Floral Hall and used it as a foreign fruit market. In 1956 a fire damaged the roof and the glass dome. The upper parts of the building were taken down and replaced by a mean roof.

But, despite its present ignominious condition, the Floral Hall can be restored, as the highly successful restoration of the central market buildings in the piazza demonstrates. Not, restored, need it be a white elephant, unsuitable for the Opera House's needs. I really cannot believe that an architect of William Whitfield's considerable resourcefulness is unable to fit the Floral Hall into his overall scheme.

The Floral Hall must be reused. Part of its site is already dedicated to a new crush bar, so that the "conservatory-bar" squeezed into the portico of the Opera House in 1899 can be removed. The Opera House needs more space for drinking, eating and promenading; would not part of the grand glazed space of the Floral Hall, brilliantly lit, decoratively painted and decked out in flowers, be ideal for this? The western parts of the structure could be adapted for other purposes, while the height under the dome is surely sufficient for storing sets and is, conveniently, just to the south of the stage of the Opera House.

Architects often produce their most imaginative and sensitive designs when working within constraints and with existing buildings, and it is not insulting to Mr Whitfield to suggest that he is no exception. I am sure he can please both the Georgians and the Victorians - and the public. After the wonderful restoration of the market buildings and the revitalization of the whole Covent Garden area, it would be an unnecessary tragedy if the Floral Hall should fall a victim to unimaginative vandalism rather than become a final triumph of the conservation policy which has saved Covent Garden.

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

A choice of styles for the 1922

I was interested to read in my Times yesterday morning that when the Tory backbenchers gather tomorrow to pick their leaders for the new Parliament they will be offered a choice of styles. Mr Edward Du Cann, the sitting tenant, would, according to "some of his friends", be expected to "represent the interests and views of his backbench colleagues". Mr Cranley Onslow, the challenger, by contrast "would be expected to temper criticism in the interest of backbench-frontbench solidarity". The militant v the toady, in other words.

Now anybody who has ever spent an evening in Mr Onslow's company would, I think, find it difficult to fit him comfortably into the mould of the toady. Although he has twice strayed on to the front bench (most recently in the last Parliament), he has always seemed a natural backbencher: a rugged individualist never renewed for exaggerated respect for the party machine. But it is certainly true that Edward Du Cann, who must by now be about the longest-running chairman in the history of the backbench 1922 Committee, has always been billed as shop steward for the Tory private members.

Indeed it was thought at the time that his original election back in 1972 owed a lot to the expectation that he would take a firm line with the then Prime Minister: an expectation based in turn on the belief that he had parted brass tags with Mr Heath when party chairman in the days of opposition five years before.

Mr Du Cann has done much to justify the billing. During the last Parliament he regularly clashed with the Government on both pay and policies. On pay, he went to great lengths to establish a common front with the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and on at least one occasion forced the Government to concede a wage claim for backbenchers handsomely in excess of what the Prime Minister had been willing to permit. And in his secondary role as chairman of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, he lost his name and his authority to a stream of reports which took a notably sceptical view of Treasury policy. So much so that eyebrows were occasionally raised on the Tory backbenches, where there were those - among them his present challenger - who felt his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee gave to these criticisms a status and an offensiveness which they would otherwise have lacked.

Back in 1981, Cranley Onslow brought before the regular weekly meeting of the 1922 Committee the proposition that it might be best for the chairman to discard one of his many hats and leave the Treasury Committee to someone else. It was a proposition which attracted a fair degree of support, and Mr Du Cann responded by inviting those with

views to express on the matter to write to him. We did. He stayed.

Now, however, he has gone. In advance of tomorrow night's contest he has stepped down from the Treasury Committee. But out before his name had been associated with arguably the most embarrassing of all its recent utterances. In the middle of the election campaign it released a "draft report" which, by implication, attributed half the severity of the recession to the exchange rate policy (or lack of one) pursued in 1979 and 1980. Mr Du Cann protested at the time at the weight attached by Opposition spokesmen and the press to what was no more than a draft prepared by one of the Committee's advisers which had never been approved by the Committee itself. The only



Onslow: traditionalist but no great respecter of the party machine

mystery, in these circumstances, was how it came to have been issued under his name.

The Government, even so, survived and prospered. Still, it will be interesting to see how these events are reflected in the voting tomorrow night. If - inevitably against the odds, for a sitting incumbent has a good head start in these affairs - Mr Onslow were to emerge victorious, anybody who interpreted that as a signal that the backbenches had opted for docility would, I suspect, be in for some surprises. It might be easier to see a return to the older tradition of the 1922 chairmanship, when the prime purpose of that office was not seen as that of boosting the pay packets of back bench members.

A victory for Mr Du Cann, on the other hand, would logically presage some more fierce battles on the wages front in the months and years ahead. For it is hard to see the new administration shifting with enthusiasm from the most unreasonable position that Members of Parliament knew the terms and conditions of employment when they volunteered to take on the job. The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran Exams that keep the elite on top

You have at least a one in five chance of being in *Who's Who*, if your father was in it. But your chances drop to one in 1,500, the Cambridge sociologist Anthony Heath calculates, if your father is working-class. (If you are a woman, your prospects are apparently so slim as not even to merit investigation.)

Britain is, of course, far from being the open, meritocratic society that it is proclaimed to be by some ideologues on the New Right. Britain's governing class, its ruling elite, has been remarkably successful in transmitting its power and privileges through successive generations.

One clue as to how this has been achieved is provided by the disagreements at Oxford University over its admissions policy. The Dover Report, issued earlier this month, has proposed modest changes to the way in which the University selects its undergraduates. It wants to abolish the post-A-level entrance exam favouring public schools, which alone have the resources, generally speaking, to have third-year sixth forms geared to Oxbridge entrance. And it proposes ways of simplifying the admissions procedure in order to encourage comprehensives, without an Oxbridge tradition, to push their brightest students in Oxford's direction.

Already the report has produced protests from public school headmasters (though not all of them) and has outraged many Oxford dons. This opposition has been expressed powerfully and persuasively, not as special pleading for a privileged group of applicants but as professional concern for the maintenance of academic standards. As one don put it to me: "The report will penalize the able student who clicks only after he has had time to pause and think after the dreadful A-level treadmill. We will lose him, and the University's standards will suffer as a consequence."

If this view prevails, Oxford will continue in the name of academic excellence to select nearly half its undergraduates from a tiny section of the population. Next year, for instance, 47 per cent of its new undergraduates will come from independent schools, which educate only 6 per cent of schoolchildren of all ages (though a higher proportion of A-level students). Only an extreme theory of the genetic transmission of ruling-class intelligence could leave one to suppose that this disproportionate reliance on public schools represents an efficient method of selecting students with the greatest academic potential.

Yet, the debate about Oxford's admissions policy should be the occasion for a much wider discussion about how people are recruited into elite occupations in Britain. The problem that the report is seeking to come to terms with, though this is never fully acknowledged in the report itself, is that exams crystallize the advantage of class.

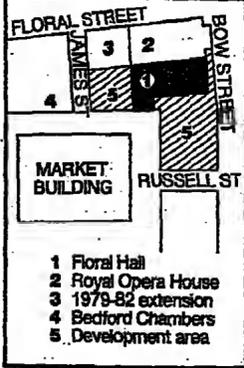
Public schools supply about one in three undergraduates in British universities, although they educate only one in 17 of the population. Many recruits from state schools also come from not-dissimilar backgrounds: in all 71 per cent of university undergraduates in 1981 came from middle and upper class homes. It is thus not only capital investment in expensive private education that produces academic dividends. What Pierre Bourdieu calls "cultural capital" - the knowledge, skills and orientation transmitted by mainly middle and upper class parents to their children - also assists their offspring to succeed in education.

Of course, some children from privileged homes stumble on the intellectual assault race that overshadows their teens, while some pupils from the most culturally impoverished homes triumph against all the odds. This is what gives exams the appearance of being socially fair. But exams are actually a system of selection that favours the dominant class. And because exams have become progressively more important as a means of career advancement, they have assisted the dominant class to transmit its privileges and power to its children.

The seeming objectivity of exams serves none the less to mask their social consequences. Because they seem to be democratic and to measure innate ability and talent impersonally, they legitimize the reward structure that derives from them. The social hierarchies partly created by the exams system are made to appear as if they are based on a genuine hierarchy of gift, merit and effort.

Exams thus serve a dual purpose. They produce results that favour the dominant class, and they justify that class's continued domination.

But, of course, the exam system is preferable to selections based on the mere inheritance of wealth or ascription by blood or lineage. It does discriminate, however inadequately, between different levels of ability within a limited sphere. What is needed is not so much tinkering with the exam system, as the Oxford reformers propose, as a change in the underlying social processes that prejudice exam results in favour of the privileged. The author is editor of *New Socialist*.



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WHERE THE CENTRE CAN HOLD

One should never take an electorate for granted, even an Italian one. Italian voting patterns have been remarkably stable since the war, but there have occasionally been significant shifts between one election and the next - most notably between 1972 and 1976 when the Communist share of the poll jumped from 27.1 to 34.4 per cent.

The edge was taken off that achievement by the fact that the Communists did not, as many had predicted, actually overtake the Christian Democrats, whose vote held steady at 38.7 per cent, while the losers were the smaller anti-Communist parties. Many anti-Communist voters, with little love or admiration for the Christian Democrats as such, apparently took the advice given at the time by Signor Indro Montanelli: "hold your nose in the polling booth, but vote DC".

As a result the Communists did not achieve their aim of entering the government. They marked time in the antechamber of power while Italy sank further into the trough of terror and scandal, the low point being the Moro and Leone affairs of 1978. Belief in the Communists as the party of hope and reform began to ebb, and in 1979 their vote went down again to 30.4 per cent.

This year no one was expecting a Communist breakthrough. What the pundits (including ourselves) forgot was that that removed the need for the anti-Communists to hold their noses and vote DC. They were free to vote for the party of their choice. The result has been

a collapse of the Christian Democrat vote and a revival of the small parties. The Communist decline has slowed almost to a standstill, leaving them with 29.9 per cent - still significantly above their level of 1972. The Christian Democrats are still three percentage points above them, but the Christian Democrat share of the total poll is far lower than it has been since the war, and significantly below what the Communists achieved in 1976.

A sense of the long-term shifts of public opinion can best be obtained by comparison with the result of 1972. On that basis the Christian Democrats are down 5.8 per cent, the Communists up 2.6; the Socialists down 1.8; the neo-fascists down 1.9; the Social Democrats down 1.0; the Liberals down 1.0; and the Republicans up 2.3. The Radicals and Proletarian Democracy, who did not compete in 1972, now have 2.2 and 1.5 per cent of the votes respectively.

Somewhat schematically, one could translate this as a swing from right to left over the last eleven years of about eight per cent, but with a centre block of about twelve per cent (Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals) still holding the balance. Neither in votes nor in seats is there a left-wing majority, nor a right or centre-right majority. Signor Berlinguer's point that there is a possible majority without the Christian Democrats is a purely debating one. Such a majority would have to include not only Socialists (who under Signor

Craxi's leadership have ruled it out), but also one or more of the centre parties which would certainly not contemplate it.

The only possible majority remains the one which has governed Italy for most of the last two decades: the centre-left composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, with Social Democrats and/or Liberals for greater comfort.

Within that majority, the Christian Democrats remain arithmetically the dominant force. But their relative weight is severely diminished by their unprecedented losses. Signor De Mita's efforts to renovate the party and pass himself off as an Italian equivalent of Mrs Thatcher have clearly failed to convince the voters. A bout of internal wrangling and a search for a new leader are bound to ensue.

What the Christian Democrats really need is a few years in opposition to sort themselves out. But since the system does not permit them that luxury, the next best thing is to relinquish the prime minister's office to someone capable of giving the country a lead. Signor Craxi will certainly be a candidate. Indeed he brought about the election precisely for that purpose, but the increase in the Socialist vote from 9.8 to 11.4 per cent scarcely justifies the manoeuvre. A stronger claim would be that of Signor Spadolini, who led the best Italian government of recent years in 1981-2, and whose small Republican party made greater gains in the elections than any other.

FRAUD BEFORE THE COURTS

The apparent inability of English criminal procedures to deal effectively with commercial and financial frauds is a matter of public concern. The problem lies not so much in the inordinate length and expense of the trials and retrials (although those are bad enough) as in the method of trial itself. Trial by jury is a popular and widely respected institution, which is seen as a guarantee of the liberty of the individual and as a symbol of our democratic society. That is not to say, however, that it is indispensable for every kind of criminal trial. Complicated fraud cases involving the ingenious schemes used by present day swindlers are not well suited to this method of trial.

In most cases of dishonesty or fraud the jury is an excellent tribunal for determining innocence or guilt because its members can draw on their own experience in deciding where the truth lies and whether or not the accused acted dishonestly. But a complicated fraud case can take the jurors into a quite alien world involving complex facts and highly technical and voluminous evidence. To expect them first to understand the facts (a hard enough task for the judge and lawyers in the case) and then assess whether the accused acted dishonestly in the context of business and commercial practices with which they may be totally unfamiliar is to expect too much.

It is commonly thought that the jury's difficulty in comprehending the facts and issues in complicated fraud cases tends to

lead to unjustified acquittals, but it is at least possible that there are also wrong convictions, which, because of the invariability of a jury verdict, can rarely be challenged successfully on appeal. It is known that considerations of these kinds have led prosecutors to accept pleas of guilty to relatively minor charges in preference to running the risk of a perverse acquittal on more serious charges. The cost of long trials and the strain they put on the jury also operate as powerful disincentives to a prosecution.

Clearly something needs to be done if the law is to be able to continue to fulfil its function of protecting the public against large-scale fraud while at the same time ensuring a fair trial for those accused of it. There are various options. One might be to re-introduce the special jury, consisting of specially qualified persons to try these cases. But such an idea looks undemocratic and, even if Parliament could be persuaded to agree to it, a special jury might well not command public confidence. An acquittal, for instance, might easily be seen as a case of the City looking after its own.

Another alternative, which seems to be gaining favour with the senior judiciary might be to introduce a system of trial by a judge, preferably with commercial experience, sitting with perhaps two expert assessors. The assessors would assist the judge in evaluating the evidence, as they do in civil actions such as patent and admiralty cases, but the decision would be that of the

judge. There would be a reasoned judgment, as in civil cases, from which there would be a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

A solution, on these lines would have some advantages compared to our present system. Above all it should provide a higher standard of justice based on a skilled appreciation of the facts of the case. Also, because there would be a reasoned decision, it should provide a more effective right of appeal than exists where the decision is jury verdict. In addition, trials would be less protracted and would be less of an ordeal for the accused.

There is a precedent for a development of this kind. In civil actions in the Queen's Bench Division there is a statutory right to trial by jury, just as in libel actions, in cases where there is an allegation of fraud, but the statute makes an exception for cases where "the Court is of opinion that the trial requires any prolonged examination of documents or accounts... which cannot conveniently be made with a jury."

If the decision as to the mode of trial were to be left to the court, there would have to be a right of appeal against an order for trial by a judge. Initially, however, it might be sensible to limit the application of such a provision to cases where the defendant agreed to this form of trial, in order to give an opportunity for the new arrangements to be reviewed in the light of experience before deciding whether to remove the decision from the defendant's control.

REFIT FOR THE ROCK

It was reasonable for the Ministry of Defence to propose in 1981 that the Gibraltar dockyard should be grouped with Chatham and Portsmouth for closure as part of its remit to contain runaway defence expenditure. Gibraltar only provided four per cent of the Navy's dockyard capacity, and the British unions would certainly have objected if Chatham had been axed while Gibraltar had escaped the block.

It was much less reasonable, however, for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to fail to make the political case more effectively than it did for retaining the Gibraltar yard. There is no foreign power - friendly or otherwise - laying claim to sovereignty over Chatham: nor have successive British governments of both parties had to pledge themselves to sustain and support the economy of Chatham as long as alien coercion lasts. Gibraltar is not just another dockyard town, as Chatham is. It is a British colony living under Spanish economic and political duress, and its dockyard is the mainstay of its economy.

It is planned to commercialize the dockyard at a cost of £40m for the conversion. Its annual running costs now amount to about £10m. If the frontier with Spain were fully open, and the Gibraltarians had had time to

diversify their economy, the commercialization could become the core of a great economic expansion on the Rock. But the frontier is not fully open and there are few signs that the Spanish will allow it to be fully opened in the near future, in spite of the commitment to do so which was made under the Lisbon Agreement three years ago.

That agreement, signed by Lord Carrington and Señor Orcaja, contained an undertaking by Britain to negotiate on all differences between the two countries over Gibraltar provided that all Spanish restrictions on the Rock were lifted simultaneously with the opening of negotiations. That has not happened, even under the new government of Señor Gonzalez.

The chief minister of Gibraltar will be in London today for consultations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He brings with him misgivings about the plan to commercialize the dockyards at a time when Gibraltar faces severe economic difficulties resulting from the partial opening of the frontier. Spain still does not allow full and normal communication with Gibraltar so that Gibraltarians are spending millions of pounds each year in Spain while Spanish visitors are unable to spend an equivalent

sum in Gibraltar since they may not bring back purchases across the frontier.

Britain should be working hard to secure Spanish entry into the EEC. That would be good both for the EEC and for Spain. We are friends, nearly colleagues in the Community and official allies within Nato. The problem of Gibraltar should thus be tackled sensibly in the terms defined by the Lisbon agreement. It cannot be done so while Spain imposes unilateral restrictions on a frontier which would have to be fully open with Spain in the EEC.

Britain has given formal undertakings to uphold the Gibraltar constitution, and has pledged that there can be no change of sovereignty against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians. To close the dockyard now would be an inauspicious political and economic act which would be open to misinterpretation on both sides of the Spanish/Gibraltar frontier. It would intensify feelings of insecurity in Gibraltar, and give unwelcome encouragement to those sections of Spanish opinion which believe that they only have to sit and wait for Gibraltar's economy and Britain's negotiating position both to deteriorate. It should be reconsidered urgently today by the Foreign Secretary.

Gunmen's shadow in N. Ireland

From Mr David Morrison
Sir, In his article, "Ulster: can the ballot beat the bullet?" (June 21), Richard Ford expresses alarm at the prospect of Sinn Fein "coming into the fired body of the Social Democratic and Labour Party".

But what is there to be alarmed at? The IRA has always been the hard cutting edge of nationalism's drive to separate Northern Ireland from Great Britain and incorporate it into an all-Ireland state. Up to now it has stood aside from electoral politics and the mantle of spokesmen for nationalism in the North has fallen to the leaders of the SDLP. Now, however, the IRA has decided to involve itself in electoral politics as Sinn Fein (as Merlyn Rees encouraged it to do by legalizing Sinn Fein in 1976) and as a result the SDLP are coming under pressure.

But even when the SDLP was unchallenged for the political leadership of nationalism in the North, it was the shadow of the IRA's substance. It was not the votes cast for it (which never reached 25 per cent of the total), nor the political wisdom of its less, which caused the SDLP to be taken so seriously in London, Brussels and Washington. It was the military activity of the IRA. The SDLP's significance was derived almost exclusively from the belief that if political concessions were not made to it the IRA would prosper and would therefore be in a position to intensify the war.

There is a fundamental difficulty with this strategy - namely, since the IRA and the SDLP share the same political objective, it is obvious how political concessions can be made to the SDLP without at the same time making them to the IRA - and thereby encouraging the IRA to continue its military activity in the expectation of further concessions. Nevertheless, this has been a greater or less extent the strategy of every British Government in the past 10 years, the only brake on its application being the opposition of Unionists.

The fundamental features of Northern Ireland politics will not be changed by the rise of Sinn Fein, even if that rise is at the expense of the SDLP. Likewise, the contest between the various brands of Unionism is of marginal importance. So long as politics here is confined within a provincial straitjacket by the refusal of the national parties to organize and contest elections here, the pattern of politics will remain essentially unchanged and general elections will remain sterile intra-national and intra-Unionist contests which will change nothing, neither the border in Ireland nor the Government of the United Kingdom.

Once more for us in Northern Ireland the contest for the latter has been merely a spectator sport. We watched it being fought out on our television screens and read about it in our newspapers. As usual the national parties appealed for our votes in party election broadcasts on our television. But it was all for nothing - since none of them put up candidates here.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID MORRISON,
98 Lansdowne Road,
Belfast,
June 24.

A switch in time

From Mrs Mabel E. Byrt
Sir, There are, as is rightly supposed (leading article, June 23), five buttons on most television sets in this country, the first of which is to turn the machine off.

We do not, however, pay to turn the machine off but to see something with our children and grandchildren of which we are not ashamed.

To be obliged to resort to the switching off button during early viewing hours is to betray them.

Yours sincerely,
MABEL E. BYRT,
Hilliards Barn,
Amlets Lane,
Cranleigh,
Surrey,
June 23.

Nothing like one

From Mr Robert Dunbar
Sir, Ned Sherrin's witty suggestion (June 20) about substituting Doll for Dame, although correct as a point of literary criticism, is otherwise unhelpful. Women, when knighted, should simply be called, for instance, Oot Dame but Lady Anna Neagle, which would put them on a level with the daughters of dukes, who would be far too high-minded to resent such a major leap forward in sex equality.

For a further incentive to female acceptance of the accolade, husbands could assume the honorary title of Sir: as many gentlemen allege that they only accepted their knighthoods so that their wives could be Ladies the same motivation might well work in reverse.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT DUNBAR,
11 Benckick Mansions,
Benckick Street, W1,
June 21.

On a clear day

From Mr Richard Adams
Sir, In the Isle of Man there is a well-known saying that from the ridge of North Barrule on a clear day you can see six kingdoms. These include England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Man itself.

At this point the informant waits for his victim to enquire what may be the sixth - to which the answer is, the kingdom of Heaven above his head.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ADAMS,
Benwell's,
26 Church Street,
Hampshire,
June 21.

Local poodles for Downing St cut?

From the Chairman of the Buckinghamshire County Council
Sir, Your leading article, "Minister for rates" (June 25), was excellent, but overlooked a root cause of conflict between local and central government.

While successive administrations have sought to contain local spending, a decade of legislation has, in fact, added steadily to the duties of local councils. This same parliamentary activity has raised expectations amongst the public and increased the workload on local authorities.

Just to tinker yet again with local government statute will make confusion worse confounded. A quarrel with Westminster will continue so long as Parliament puts councillors in the preposterous position of having to meet increasing demands without either allowing adequately the means to meet them or allocating unequivocally the accountability for what they choose to do or not to do.

Acceptance or delegation of accountability will be the key to successful legislation. The activities of the "black sheep" authorities have sucked Whitehall into the vortex of assessing local needs. Consequently, ministers have been locked in conflict with many of their otherwise most stalwart and knowledgeable supporters who sincerely believe that there must be local freedom of choice. No one now knows whose accountability really lies, least of all the electorate.

Councillors live closely with the effects of their decisions, among neighbours and industry who foot the bills. We would welcome clarification of accountability and the testing of it through the ballot box.

The Government should consider carefully and objectively how best to make this possible. The activities of the "black sheep" would be popular with the electorate and sensible democracy.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER-JERVIS,
Chairman,
Buckinghamshire County Council,
Chairman's Room,
Judges Lodgings,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
June 27.

Boosting manufacture

From the President of The Fellowship of Engineering
Sir, Presumably the word "not" was in error omitted from the last sentence of your leading article, "No need to raise the drawbridge" (on Monday June 27). Whilst I fully agree that protection is the wrong policy, that does not mean that we should complacently accept a growing excess of manufactured imports over exports just because it is covered by a large surplus on oil and invisibles for the former will not last for ever and the latter is declining.

In any case manufacturing is an important source both of employment and of real wealth creation and we shall allow it to decline at our peril. The way to sustain it is not protectionism but to improve our competitiveness in every way possible.

Much has already been achieved through lower inflation, moderation in pay increases, and higher productivity, but much more needs

Pusey House

From the Principal of Pusey House, Oxford
Sir, What a curious place your correspondent Philip Howard (June 24) makes Pusey House to have been: "murmurous with learning and bitchy academic gossip" and "with a reputation for pretty heavy evangelical activities".

The first of these sallies may be congruous with PHS's recent description of us in your columns (February 4) as "home of High Anglicanism", but hardly the second, especially as we certainly are as our growing daily and Sunday congregations eloquently testify - but I cannot imagine we have ever been thought in the normally accepted (or "heavy") sense evangelical.

But however we may be described, we maintain a vigorous and independent existence, even after what you rightly recount as a "considerable property coup" whereby St Cross College acquired a lease on part of our buildings and our priests also became fellows of

Feeding Roman troops

From Mr Graham Webster
Sir, The questions raised by Sir Andrew Gilchrist in his letter of June 20 about the provisioning of the Roman army in Britain are interesting but difficult to answer in detail.

In the invasion of AD 43 the army was obliged to import grain from Gaul and built a large store base with granaries at Richborough, in Kent, for this purpose. British agriculture was based on self-sufficiency which did not allow for trading surpluses.

But the introduction by Rome of a capitalist economy led to large-scale land exploitation, especially in the territories of the hostile tribes. Their lands were seized and became imperial estates or were sold or leased to entrepreneur companies and landowners. Nevertheless, the Britons had by law to produce grain for the army of occupation and this led to many abuses (see Tacitus, *Agricola* 19).

By the time the Antonine Wall was built the land development and large-scale drainage, such as the

Safety first in coach travel

From Councillor Austin Underwood
Sir, Last week saw another coach disaster in which people were dragged along the road at some unidentifiable speed as if they had been in a paper bag and, as a result, were terribly injured or killed.

We are told that regulations governing the operation of such coaches are soon to come into force. But what of the design of the coaches themselves? Why is it permitted for human beings to be driven at speed in containers that afford little protection once the sides of glass and flimsy metal are torn away?

A single tractor driver is protected by a safety roller bar if the vehicle turns over. Should not the design of public-service vehicles require a substantial framework to protect those inside in similar circumstances?

Yours sincerely,
AUSTIN UNDERWOOD,
4 Earls Court Road,
Amesbury,
Sawbury,
Wiltshire,
June 27.

Sex offence sentences

From Councillor Mrs Rachel Dickson
Sir, I write to commend the moral courage of Judge David Price in sentencing the sex offender David Bosley to probation with a requirement for treatment (report, June 22).

As a member of the local review committee at Wandsworth prison I believe that imprisonment for sex offences is often a response to public anger rather than consideration for the long-term benefit to the community.

The lack of adequate - or compulsory - facilities for treatment in prison and the necessity to segregate sex offenders to protect them from victimization from other prisoners contribute to the likelihood that on release the offender will be more socially isolated, more disturbed and therefore more dangerous.

Custodial control reduces rather than reinforces the self-control that alone can deter these deviants from re-offending.

A period on probation with supervised medical treatment is the only chance of achieving this self-control and so permanently safeguarding the community.

Yours etc,
RACHEL DICKSON,
Downs House,
116 Richmond Hill,
Richmond upon Thames,
Surrey,
June 22.

Tax on good will

From Mr J. P. Matthews
Sir, The headmaster of Lliswerry High School (June 22) is surprised that the Revenue are treating the 1 1/2 mile travel allowances paid to his fellow teachers for attending voluntary evening school functions, etc as taxable. I am also a little surprised in view of the decision given against the Revenue last year on apparently similar facts in the case of *Donnelly v Williamson*.

The headmaster may take some comfort from the following observation of the judge:

... the wholly uncomfortable feeling is left with the public at large that the Crown spends so much time and effort persecuting minnows that it is small wonder it has no energy left to pursue the real sharks...

The headmaster may also be interested to learn that, in my experience, the Revenue have likewise taxed similar travel allowances paid to standby radiographers on night duty at home attending emergency hospital calls. So if they had, say, five such calls, they would be taxed on the allowance in each case. What price an errand of mercy?

Is it not time that our tax system in this area was brought more in tune with the needs of the eighties - incidentally, the expense of "keeping and maintaining a horse" for business purposes remains a specifically allowable deduction.

Yours faithfully,
JANEK MATTHEWS,
11 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
June 23.

A taste of honey

From Mr David Green
Sir, Dr Riches (June 23) may well be right that oil seed rape betokens a theoretical 8,725 tonnes of honey newly available.

I share Mrs Herbert's experience (June 17) that, in practice, gorge, possibly apart, it is the fastest crystallizing honey that can be won in this country - and sets like a white brick that is virtually tasteless.

British beekeepers move fast enough to extract and bottle the stuff. It is likely that their only achievement will be to eat an 8,000-tonne honey mountain to join those of butter and cheese on the shores of the wine and olive oil lakes.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed,
June 23.

Letters to the Editor

Local government, I welcome your wise and temperate leader, "Minister for rates" (June 25).

Local authorities, in one shape or another, pre-date the establishment of central government. They exist and carry out their essential functions, under statute, in their own right, and not to satisfy the changing whims of Downing Street.

As successive inquiries have established, the property tax we call the rates is in essence a fair and non-regressive means of raising much of the money needed to finance local services, particularly if the taxing of commercial and industrial property were to be undertaken by central government. In return for local government being empowered to supplement the money thus lost by levying a local income tax.

What is inopportune in a civilized democracy is that Government should vent its anger over local authority spending in general, and Mr Ken Livingstone in particular, by drastically altering the rules by which local needs are substantially met by locally raised funds.

If the Government's present proposals become law two things at least are certain. One is that services which transcend the smaller local government boundaries in the communities (planning, police, roads, etc) will be worse administered and, on the record, neglected by an already over-extended central government machine.

The second point is that the traditional involvement of local dwellers in what can be fitly looked after only by local knowledge and concern will be significantly diminished. It is not a sensible cure, if cure is needed, to take power from all local authorities, good and bad.

The lesson from the past few years of stop-gap policies is the old one that the power of central government has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished.

I find it extraordinary that Conservatives, who have been the backbone and bulwark of local government, in most of the English counties at least, should now be proposing to curtail its historical independence and be content with its becoming Downing Street's capriciously clipped poodle.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND,
Bridgeway,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire,
June 25.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Waverley Station, Edinburgh in the Royal Train this morning.

In the West Garden The Queen planted a tree to commemorate Her Majesty's visit and afterwards toured the School.
The Right Hon George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland; Minister-in-Attendance), the Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain the Hon Jersey Stupford were in attendance.
Her Majesty was present this evening at a Festival Service for the Friends of St Paul's Cathedral.



Design variations of the £1 coin for the home countries being displayed in London yesterday by their creator, Mr Leslie Durbin, for Scotland, for Wales, and for Northern Ireland as a flax plant, for a silverthistle, and for Wales a leek.

The following are in attendance: the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Arlisle and the Hon Mary Morrison (Ladies in Waiting), the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to the Queen), the Hon Sir Peter Ashmore (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller), Lord Chamberlain's Office, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry), Mr Robert Fellowes (Assistant Private Secretary), Mr Michael Shea (Press Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Deputy Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), and Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting).

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this afternoon attended a Reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. B. Hill and Miss C. S. Warner
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Edward Hill, of Canterbury, Surrey, and Colette, elder daughter of the Hon Sir Jean-Pierre and Lady Warner, of Abingdon Villas, London, W8.

Marriages

Mr C. Burt and the Rev Vanessa Russell
The marriage took place on Friday, June 24, at St Margaret's, Westminster, between Mr Charles Burt, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ivor Burt, and the Hon Vanessa Russell, only daughter of Lord Ashfield and of Mrs Edward Remington-Robbs. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated, assisted by the Rev Adrian Bell.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, given in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Senator Licencio Bernardo Sepúlveda.

Geranium triumph for father and son

A father and son team almost swept the board yesterday in the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society's competitive classes at the Royal Horticultural Society's Old Hall, Westminster.
It was a triumphant occasion for Mr B. Bryant and Mr P. Bryant, of blough. Between them they won the Margery Simpson Cup for the best exhibit in the amateur classes, Lady Irene Burton Cup, Lady Astor Cup, E. M. G. Cup, Esterline Cup, and the Cup for Species Cup, Novice Cup, Ivy Leaf Cup, Ethel James Cup, Dorothy Morrak Cup, J. R. Dodd Memorial Cup and Anthony Ayton Cup.

Birthdays today

The Duchess of Bedford, 63; the Hon Charlotte Bingham, 61; Lord Cornwallis, 62; Mr David Donaldson, 67; Sir Rex Hunt, 57; Mr Justice Hutton, 52; General Sir Charles Jones, 77; Viscount Kenyatta, 74; Mr Rafael Karbiel, 69; Sir James MacLennan, 72; Lord Malcolm, 80; Vice-Admiral Sir John Roxborough, 64; Sir Anthony Swann, 70.

Latest wills

Mr Anthony Miles Offer, of Teddington, Middlesex, chartered surveyor, left estate valued at £1,072,756 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Little Solomon Raoul Hain, of 45, St John's, London, £16,560.
Brian Smith, Mr William Henry, of Walton upon Thames, Surrey, £50,252.
Brook, Mr Norman, of Andover, £525,673.
Camberbatch, Lady, of Wadhurst, East Sussex, £266,202.

Latest appointments

British High Commissioner to Malaysia in succession to Mr William Bentley.
Major-General C. T. Shortis to be Director of Industry, Ministry of Defence, in August.
Brigadier D. H. Braggins to be Director General of Transport and Airways, Logistic Executive (Army), in July as Major-General.

Cambridge University tripos examination results

Table listing examination results for various tripos subjects including History of Art Tripos, Medical Sciences Tripos Part I, and Political Science Tripos Part I. Columns include candidate names, degrees, and marks.

OBITUARY

SADIK HAKIM
Distinctive contribution to modern jazz

Sadik Hakim, the American modern jazz pianist who played with many of the important jazz musicians of the 1940s, died in New York on June 20. He was 60.
Curiously, Hakim was probably more famous for an occasion on which he hardly played at all than for his real achievements. When Charlie Parker made his first recordings as a leader in November, 1945, the quintet's chosen pianist was Bud Powell; as the day arrived, however, Powell was found to be unavailable and Hakim, who was lodging at Parker's house, was pressed into service. But Hakim did not possess the membership of the American musicians union and when he was spotted by a union observer, his place at the piano stool for the remainder of the session was taken by a bystander, the pianist Dizzy Gillespie.

TAMBIMUTTU

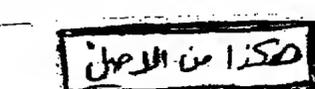
Kathleen Raine writes:
Tambimuttu will be remembered with deep affection by poets of my generation who recall the lion-waisted young man from Sri Lanka who appeared in London just before the last war like that prototypical Bohemian from the East, the god Dionysus, and established his cult in London's Fitzrovia.
'I love ecstasy' I remember his saying, and with Tambi ecstasy, with or without the help of the soma, never seemed to flag.

MR BELA MENCZER

Bela Menczer, a versatile Hungarian origin, died in Madrid, Spain, on June 11, at the age of 80.
Menczer was born in Budapest on November 17, 1902, and at the age of 17 became possibly the youngest member of the Galilei Circle, the organisation of radical young Hungarian intellectuals, which was instrumental in bringing about the 1919 Revolution in Hungary, and whose members included Mátyás Rákosi, the Communist dictator of the 1950s. On account of his activity in the aftermath of the revolution, Menczer had to go abroad and he finished his university studies at the Sorbonne.

LORD HINTON OF BANKSIDE

Mr E. M. Nicholson writes:
Your admirable obituary of Christopher Hinton (June 23) emphasises his foresight and fair-mindedness. These were splendidly exemplified in his responses to the needs of conservation, in accordance with Section 37 - the 'amenity clause' - of the Electricity Act 1957.
studying possible sites for nuclear power stations on remote coastlines his officers had to keep clear so far as practicable of our nature conservancy reserves and sites of special scientific interest, and to inform and consult us fully and frankly from the outset. We made a good start at Hinkley Point, Somerset, where it proved scientifically acceptable to transfer a 13-acre ordinar of the 6,000 acre National Nature Reserve to be used for the power station.



150

City Com

Keeping cool at the Fed

"Crisis, what crisis" was roughly the message delivered by the re-appointed Mr Paul Volcker yesterday. The crisis people had in mind was a general upset in world stock and currency markets as dealers prepared for the Federal Reserve Board to clamp down on the hectic growth of US money supply and equally hectic second quarter growth in its economy. Mr Volcker told reporters that he was actually rather keen on expansion. This seems to clarify the rather confused situation since the weekend, when an unexpected fall in weekly M1, the hitherto errant American money supply measure, was quixotically followed by speculation of an imminent rise in American interest rates. Mr Volcker's remarks can be read two ways. He may simply mean that the Fed is satisfied with its modest measures in the Spring and sees no immediate cause for further action. That in itself, is reassuring. The Influential Dr Henry Kaufman and many other analysts, however, are forecasting a new uptrend in rates. Some of the latest forecasts are simply a response to Mr Volcker's reappointment. But it should not be forgotten that some US interest are indeed rising of their own accord and in response that earlier mild tightening. Three-month commercial debt rates have jumped almost a point in short order. There is a more encouraging reading of Mr Volcker's cheerful message that has so far eluded market thinking. Expansion of production can indeed be good for inflation and interest rates. The authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are so keen to enjoy the fruits that they will do nothing to set recovery back. The new team at our own Treasury and Bank of England seems distinctly keener to force the pace on cutting interest rates (despite the building societies' failure to cooperate). Mr Volcker may be just as keen to keep up the spirit of Williamsburg. We shall see.

New call for BA and BCal to be excluded from inquiry

British and American officials hold secret talks on Laker case

From Bailey Morris, Washington



Laker: alleged conspiracy to drive him out of business

A team of high-level British officials arrived in Washington on Monday for secret talks with the Reagan Administration after the British Government's order directing British Airways and British Caledonian Airways not to comply with US Justice Department subpoenas for information in the Laker case. Officials from both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Transport were involved in the closely-guarded talks with US Justice officials and others in the Administration. Neither side was prepared to comment on the talks or whether progress was made in a second session yesterday. A British Embassy official, while confirming that the delegation had arrived, would not name the British officials involved in the talks on the increasingly hostile dispute between the two governments over the Laker case. Administration officials said that they expected little response from the Justice Department since the British order applied to US located documents only and the two airlines had already complied with an earlier subpoena for US based documents relating to the inquiry. The two governments are locked in a jurisdictional dispute over whose law should prevail in one of the most celebrated antitrust cases in recent years. The British Government's order last Friday was designed to impress upon Americans that "We do not accept the extraterritorial application of American antitrust laws" an Embassy official said. British officials decided to issue the order because the Reagan Administration has so far declined to assure the Government that the British carriers will be dropped from the inquiry which could result in damages of millions of dollars and jail sentences if the defendants are found guilty. British officials have learned that neither British Airlines has been identified as a "target", which in American antitrust parlance means there is sufficient evidence to suggest that they were responsible for the alleged conspiracy. The Government issued the order limiting the scope of the inquiry both to prevent the investigation from expanding and to make clear its determination to resist such efforts in British territory, according to officials.

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Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 719.6 down 6.1 FT GITS: 82.02 down 0.35 Bargains: 23,612 Datastream USM Leaders: 98.33 down 0.23 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8838.24 down 61.60 Hongkong: Hang Seng index 943.63 down 13.01 New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1228.97 down 0.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.5340 down 55pts Index 84.1 down 0.4 DM 3.90 unchanged FF 11.7150 up 0.0150 Yen 366.50 down 2.0 Dollar Index 125.1 down 0.3 DM 2.5405 up 108pts Gold \$416.50 up \$0.75 NEW YORK LATEST Gold \$416.00 Sterling \$1.5295

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Base rates 9% 3 month interbank 9% Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 9 3/4% 3 month DM 5 1/2% 3 month FF 14 1/4% ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Avaraga reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

TACE 71p +16p Time Prods 16.5p +2.5p Lake & Elliot 24p +3p Boustead 69p +7p Hambros £2 £10 +£1 Ault & Wiborg 54p +5p Barratt Devs 216p -24p Snia Viscosa 41p -4p Ford BDR 175p -15p Ventrapex £12.8125 -£1.0625 Tozer 25p -2p Davy Corp 50p -4p

TODAY

Interims: Brooke Tool & Engineering, Burns Anderson, Hardys & Hansons, Vectis Stone. Finals: Anchor Intl Fuld (Div), BPP, Brickhouse Dudley, Downs Surgical, Warner Holidays. Economic statistics: Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May), personal income, expenditure & savings (1st qtr), industrial & commercial companies appropriation account (1st qtr).

NOTEBOOK

Inco, the Canadian nickel producer, expects the expiring quarter to be an improvement on the first three months of the year. But the considerable problems of the nickel market still dictate the company's fortunes. United Leasing, a newcomer to the Stock Exchange, has all the appeal of a fast-growing, computer-related share. Much depends on its connexion with the mighty IBM.

Two more banks raise mortgages

Lloyds Bank and the Bank of Scotland have joined Barclays, NatWest and the TSB in raising their home loan rates. Lloyds' rate goes up from 10.3 per cent to 11 per cent and the Bank of Scotland's from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent with effect from Friday. HUNT WIND UPS: Three more companies in the financial empire of missing investment adviser, Mr Keith Hunt, were compulsorily wound up yesterday. They were Exchange Securities International, Exchange Securities Financial Services, and Exchange Securities Investment Management. DOME CHAIRMAN: Mr John Howard MacDonald, 55, group treasurer with the Royal Dutch Shell Group in London is to become chairman and chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum. PERGAMON INCREASE: Pergamon Press, the company at the centre of Mr Robert Maxwell's fast-growing business empire, increased its pretax profits from £9.3m to £12.4m last year. BREMMAN BEARD (Holdings): Board proposes to change the company's name to Windsor Securities (Holdings) and plans to expand the company's activities in insurance and reinsurance broking and in other financial services. The company is on course to achieve its budgeted profit for 1982-83 and a dividend will be paid for this year.

More EEC steel cuts demanded

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain will face new demands from the European Commission today for further big cuts in steelmaking capacity which, if obeyed, could lead to additional job losses in the already severely slimmed British Steel Corporation. The Commission is due to decide on further steel cuts throughout the Community under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980. They will be calculated according to the amount of public money pumped into the ailing industries by member states. Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Secretary, has told his EEC counterparts that he will not agree to any more reductions in Britain's basic steelmaking capacity. Britain had done its fair share of steel industry restructuring and was now looking to its EEC partners to do the same. The crisis plan, with a central aim of restoring stability to the disordered European industry, involves a complicated mixture of mandatory and voluntary production and sales quotas on finished steel, a system of reporting price levels and widespread capacity reductions, all expected to finish at the end of 1985 when member states will also have to phase out all forms of public aid. Today's announcement of new cutbacks comes after last week's Luxembourg ministerial meeting called to extend production quotas because, in the Commission's view, capacity cuts have been insufficient. Ministers agreed to a one month's extension, when the talks will be resumed. This will be after the dust has settled following the Italian general election, where the Communists won considerable support and are likely to oppose steel mill closures. The Commission's target is to cut 30-35 million tonnes from total European steel capacity in 1980 of 212 million tonnes but so far the total closed, plus a wide range of promised cuts, amounts to about 18 million tonnes.

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£6.9m tax case settled

The Inland Revenue has agreed to a tax settlement of £6.9m and has dropped charges of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue, brought against two directors of a pet foods company. Fraud charges against Mr George Jackson, chairman of Jolyke Holdings, have been dropped, counsel for the Inland Revenue said, because Mr Jackson was too ill to stand trial. The settlement consisted of £2.89m in unpaid tax, £2m interest and £2m penalties. Counsel for Mr Mervyn Clifford Jones, the financial director of Jolyke Holdings, told the court in London that charges against his client had been dropped because he had agreed to assist the Inland Revenue with their inquiries.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were mixed yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.30 points to 1231.77. It had shown a loss of about 1.5 points after gaining more than 3 points at the start of trading. Losers were nearly two-to-one over advances and trading was relatively light. Procter & Gamble at 53 1/2 was up 1/2. Mead Corporation at 32 was up 1/2. Firestone at 20 1/2 was unchanged. General Motors at 73 1/2 was up 1/2. Maryland Cap at 48 1/2 was up 1/2. FT. Howard Paper at 53 1/2 was down 4/8. Texas Instruments at 120 1/2 was down 1/2. Tracor at 26 1/2 was down 1/2. Merck at 91 1/2 was up 1/2. Monsanto at 90 1/2 was up 1/2. American Telephone & Telegraph at 62 1/2 was up 1/2. Abbott Laboratories fell 1/2 to 47 1/2. American Cyanamid fell 1/2 to 47 1/2. General Electric was unchanged at 53 1/2. Teledyne fell 1/2 to 170 1/2. Gerber Scientific fell

Vauxhall may hire 1,000 as sales rise

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Vauxhall Motors, Britain's most successful car company in recent years, said yesterday it might hire another 1,000 workers by the end of this year if sales of its Cavalier model continued to be buoyant. The company, the British subsidiary of General Motors of the United States, said they could be needed in addition to 200 recently recruited. Men from the depressed Bedford truck division have also been switched to the car plant at Luton recently to enable a double shift to be worked from August. A spokesman said Vauxhall had orders for more than 80,000 cars, half of them Cavaliers. "If the sales keep going as they are, by the end of the year it could mean another 1,000 workers needed from outside", he said. Mr John Bagshaw, the manufacturing and marketing director, forecast that Vauxhall would sell 132,500 cars in the first six months of this year, be profitable by the end of the year and achieve a 16 per cent rise of the British market early next year. Further expression of optimism came from Lucas Aerospace which said that up to 2,500 jobs could be created in the West Midlands, Burnley and Bradford, if the Government decided to buy an American anti-radar missile system rather than British-designed equip-

ment for use by RAF Tornados. British Aerospace has begun design of a system, called Alarm, but Lucas said it would be too late to combat the competition and the American system, named Harm, if already in production. If the order went to Lucas, it would build Harm in Britain with only the guidance systems being imported from Texas Instruments in the United States. Meanwhile, Leyland Vehicles said yesterday it would end production of the Titan double deck bus - built almost entirely for London Transport - by the end of next year. Job losses had not been calculated. London Transport said it had contracted to buy Titans worth £1.8m but no more orders would be placed because the bus was too expensive.

No to deal on Great Portland

By Jonathan Chare

A consortium of three of four big institutional investors yesterday tried to buy the Great Portland Office's stake in Great Portland Estates but failed because it did not offer a high enough price. The consortium offered 128p a share against yesterday's middle market price of 130p. This would value the KIO's 5.6 per cent stake at nearly £10m. The KIO is believed to have been ready to sell for 138p. Normally, the buyer of a line of shares of such a big size would expect a discount but the KIO took the line that the stake had a premium value to a single buyer who might be preparing a bid. The KIO has sold many of its holdings of British property shares during last year and the stake in Great Portland and the 7.8 per cent stake in Stock Conversion and Investment Trust are thought now to be its only delectable property investments. Mr Richard Peskin, Great Portland's joint managing director, said he was unaware of the attempt. The consortium is said to have been put together by Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers, but none was available to comment last night. The KIO's selling of other property shares has been regarded as a cash-raising exercise to bid for either Great Portland or Stock Conversion.

Rise in bank lending slows to 1.25%

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Bank lending slowed sharply in the three months to mid-May, according to Bank of England figures yesterday. A continuing rise in personal borrowing was largely outweighed by a reduction in lending to industry. Total bank lending rose by £1.137m or 1.25 per cent in the latest three months, only a third of the increase in the previous three months. This was more than accounted for by higher personal borrowing, up by £1.372m or 6 per cent, although this still represents a marked slowdown from the rapid rates of growth seen last year. Nearly two-thirds of personal lending or £866m was for mortgages but the amounts involved have fallen significantly since the banks announced cuts at the end of last year. Since then even tighter restrictions have been introduced. But the building societies have more than made up for the drop in bank advances, so total lending for house purchase is still growing swiftly. Lending to manufacturing industry fell by £915m or 5 per cent in the three months to May, the biggest absolute drop since the figures were first compiled in 1975. The reasons for the fall - which occurred in almost all sectors except shipbuilding - are not clear. An optimistic interpretation would be that companies are meeting their cash needs from their own resources, reflecting improved profitability, and from market borrowings, a view which gains some support from the number of stock issues in recent months. But it could also mean that companies have no need for extra working capital because they are no longer expanding output, despite a pickup in activity this year. The latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that the optimistic interpretation is more likely, since manufacturing companies are reporting fatter order books and expect to boost production in the coming months. Companies may be using liquid assets to finance expansion. The Department of Industry recently reported that the liquidity position of the 200 big companies in its survey was stronger than for most of the past four years. STAKE SOLD: Samuel Montagu has sold its 40 per cent stake in Capel Court Corp, the Australian merchant bank, to the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, the majority shareholder. Montagu has formed a joint venture investment bank with Dominguez and Barry, an Australian stockbroker.

News International buys 65% of satellite group

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The shareholders of Satellite Television (SATV) yesterday unanimously approved the offer of £5m by News International for 65 per cent of the company. Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, Mr Gerald Long, deputy chairman, News International, and Mr Brian Horton, Director of development, News International, have been appointed to the SATV board. The successful bid will give News International, the owner of Times Newspapers, The Sun, and the News of the World, a controlling share in the first commercial satellite channel to broadcast into Britain. The company has been allocated a channel on the new European communication satellite ECS-1 which was launched two weeks ago from Kourou in French Guiana. SATV broadcasts about two hours a day to about 400,000 viewers in Finland, Norway and Switzerland on the European Orbital Test Satellite (OTS). By the end of the year it will have been transferred to the new satellite and will be able to broadcast into Britain and to Western European countries with whose governments it reaches agreement. The SATV programming would need to be different for Britain since its broadcasts are called from American, Australian and British sources but agreements cover transmission to non-English speaking countries only. SATV is expected to extend its hours of transmission and offer a diet of news, sport and live programming. Goldcrest Film and Television, a wholly owned subsidiary of S. Pearson, announced a few weeks ago that it, in partnership with four American film/television/cable companies, plans to offer a premier film satellite service next year using a channel on the Intelsat satellite, probably through Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications company. Goldcrest and SATV will feed cable television operators who will receive the signal and then redistribute it to subscribers' homes.

Another delay in reform 'would be crazy'

Cork in bankruptcy law protest

By Andrew Cornelius

Sir Kenneth Cork, a senior partner at accountants Cork Gully, has written to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the trade and industry secretary, to protest against government delays in reforming the law on bankruptcy. Though Mr Alex Fletcher, the new minister for consumer affairs, has still to outline the Government's policy on this issue, the indications from Whitehall are that it could take four years to get a new law on the statute book. Sir Kenneth, a leading authority on receivership, spent more than four years from 1977 to 1982 drafting a 250,000 word report and blueprint for reform of Britain's archaic bankruptcy laws. He regards a further delay of this duration as "crazy" and unacceptable. On the BBC Radio programme You and Yours to be broadcast today, Sir Kenneth said that his report could well be out of date if the Govern-

Will the growth last? THIS IS THE FIFTEENTH YEAR THE QUESTION HAS BEEN ASKED AND FOR THE FIFTEENTH TIME THE ANSWER IS YES. Table with 4 columns: Final Results to 31 March, 1983, 1982, % Increase. Rows include Group External Turnover, Trading Profit, Profit before Taxation, Profit after Taxation, Profit Attributable, *Earnings per share, Dividend per share. Includes signature of George Helsby, Chairman, and Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings Plc logo.

Notice of Redemption

Trade Development Financial Services N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated August 21, 1979, under which the above described Notes were issued, Trade Development Financial Services N.V. has elected to redeem on the Interest Payment Date falling on August 24, 1983 all outstanding Notes at their principal amount.

The said Notes are to be redeemed at the Corporate Trust Office of the Principal Paying Agent, 111 Wall Street, 5th Floor, Receive and Deliver Department, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, State of New York or at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London, Brussels, Paris, Frankfurt am Main, Zurich or the main office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. On said date the Notes will become due and payable at the said amount. On and after said date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue and all unmatured coupons relating thereto will become void.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES N.V. By CITIBANK, N.A. Principal Paying Agent

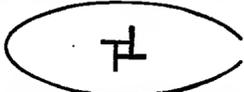
Dated: June 29, 1983

NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 1st July, 1983 the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be increased by 1% to 11% p.a.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London. It does not constitute an invitation or offer to any person to subscribe for or purchase any securities.



L. TEXAS PETROLEUM, INC.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of Texas in the United States of America)

Share Capital at 29th June 1983.

Authorised 120,000,000 Shares of Common Stock without par value ("Shares") Issued 107,627,051

On 25th May 1983, conditional approval was given by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Shares to be admitted to the Official List. All the conditions have now been satisfied, and dealings in the Shares start today, 29th June 1983. Updated particulars of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services, and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 13th July 1983 from:-

Kleinwort, Benson Limited 20 Fenchurch Street London EC3P 3DB

Henderson Crosthwaite & Co. 194/200 Bishopsgate London EC2M 4LL

29th June 1983

Redemption Notice

PEUGEOT S.A. £22,500,000 14% Bonds due 1 August 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Trust Deed, between Peugeot and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited dated August 8, 1980 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on August 1, 1983 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, £1,000,000 principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

Table listing serial numbers of Peugeot S.A. bonds selected for redemption, organized in columns.

On August 1, 1983, there will become due and payable upon each Bond selected for redemption the said redemption price, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Payment of the redemption price of the Bonds to be redeemed will be made upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption, at the offices of Citibank, N.A., 336 Strand, London WC2R and subject to applicable laws and regulations, at the offices of Citibank, N.A., in Brussels, Frankfurt (Main), Paris, and Zurich, and at the office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg.

On and after the date fixed for redemption, interest on said Bonds will cease to accrue. Coupons due August 1, 1983 should be detached from the Bonds and presented for payment in the usual manner.

After August 1, 1983, £19,500,000 Bonds will be in circulation.

To have been the world's biggest nickel producer over the last three years is a misfortune; it has been dependent on the metal as well as on the market and of producer pricing. Inco, once king of the market and of producer pricing, has suffered on both counts. As a result, the company is labouring under \$1,000m of debt, a burden which has severely constricted its room for manoeuvre. Last year it lost \$204m (£133m) out.

Nevertheless, the company is again talking of recovery. This quarter's loss should be less than the first. There are tentative hopes that it could break even at the end of the year. Better industrial demand, higher metal prices, more efficient production, and a falling debt-equity ratio are supposed to be paving the way for a revived nickel market. Apparently resilient shareholders, swollen in number by the issue of \$205m in fresh equity, are being urged to hang on.

If they have fingernails befitting a trapeze artist they might manage it. This is not to say that Inco's progress has not been substantial. The debt equity ratio is now 43:57, safely within the 30:50 limit set by the banks for next year. There is a reasonable chance that absolute borrowings can be cut.

Productivity improvements of as much as half may be obtained over the next five years in the key Ontario mines, and mining costs have fallen by 25 per cent.

The sale of Electro Energy has removed a diversification albatross, albeit at the cost of about \$250m out. But for all the talk of diversification and promising new gold deposits in Brazil, nickel remains the arbiter of Inco's fortunes. And the prospects are not good.

Production, including Communist block sales has exceeded consumption for three years and although there could be a balance this year, stocks remain high. In the longer term, installed mine capacity out to memorandum reserves is well above anticipated demand.

The magnitude of the problem can be summarized brutally: last year Inco sold 251,000 pounds of nickel at an average price of \$2.55 a pound; it needs to sell at least 300,000 pounds at \$3.00 to break even. Yet the company clings to a producer price of \$3.20 while charging much less for deliveries.

It had designed to use London Metal Exchange contract, set up in 1979, and accepts that even a 30 per cent share of the world market is not enough to see prices as of old.

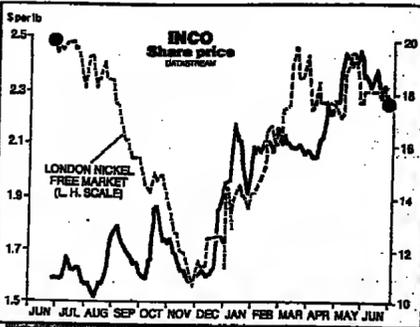
The fact is that about 70 per cent of sales revenue is still from nickel. The precious metals, cobalt and copper on which Inco places so much faith in its large measure by products may be one of the lowest cost nickel producers - although Western Mining is probably more efficient - but the high stocks, are effectively a buffer stock keeping the price down. The relation between the nickel price and the share price is close. It will remain a guide.

United Leasing The vast losses that the Lloyd's of London insurance market incurred in computer leasing gave the business such a bad name that bringing to the stock market United Leasing, which operates rather successfully in that field was bound to need a huge public relations exercise.

Add to that the number of false starts to its offer for sale, culminating this year in a somewhat messy change of merchant bank from Hill Samuel to Barclays, and a flotation would appear to be unfavourable.

Undeterred, and no fewer than five separate audits after the original flotation date, the company has issued the prospectus. More than 4 million shares, most of them new, are being

Nickel still key to Inco's fortunes



offered for sale at a minimum tender price of 140p each. This is about 30 per cent of the company. Ironically, the repeated delays in the offer have ultimately proved rather beneficial. In just under a year since the date first set for flotation, the stock market has risen dramatically and the repeated scandals at Lloyd's have indicated that the market's disreputable computer leasing policies may have been more to do with poor judgment than operating in an inherently rotten business.

That is certainly what Mr Parry Mitchell and Mr Ashley Mitchell, chairman and managing director of United Leasing, argue. They were nick-named "the brothers grim" by Lloyd's for repeatedly warning of the dangers in the type of leasing deals which Lloyd's was offering cover.

Their own recipe for putting together such business has resulted in an improvement in United Leasing's pretax profits from £300,000 in 1978 to £1.53m in the year to the end of last March. At present the company confines itself almost exclusively to IBM equipment.

This connection - IBM has more than half the world market in data processing technology - adds the Marks and Spencer supplier magic dimension that the shares need to justify the fancy rating put on them.

At the minimum tender price they sell at 20.6 times fully-taxed earnings and offer a yield of just 1.5 per cent. Yet the recent change in IBM's marketing strategy would suggest that companies like United, which these days must be seen

more in the role of IBM distributor than IBM lessor, could grow even faster than phenomenal growth that IBM itself is expected to show. United Leasing is an investment in management ability, but one that will probably prove justified.

Mercury Securities

Mercury Securities Year to 31.3.83. Attributable profit £17.3m (£13.6m). Stated earnings 39.99p (31.55p). Net dividend 5.5p (7.7p). Share price 37p, up 2p. Yield 3.6%.

With its main asset, S. G. Warburg, firing on all cylinders in the year to March 31, Mercury Securities, the parent company, has produced a 27 per cent gain in profits to £17.3m after tax and minority interests. The merchant bank itself has boosted profits by a third to £15.1m after the usual transfer to secret reserves and excluding any contributions from the European joint ventures with French banking group Paribas.

Behind this increase, which compares favourably with the best of the other merchant banks, was a strong performance from all areas. The past year has been an exceptional one for big operators like Warburg in the international capital markets: treasury and foreign exchange operations have also done well, and the fall in interest rates has helped the banking side to improve profits after provisions for bad debts.

Warburg has also had an other good year in corporate finance with its share of government self-offs, and as adviser to British Telecom it stands to benefit further from privatization. As to the future Warburg is sticking firmly to developing its own brand of merchant and investment banking, allowing others to proclaim the virtues of financial supermarkets and broad diversification. In the past couple of years it has sold its metal trading company, Brandeis, Goldschmidt, £30m, and more recently it has disengaged from Paribas and the American investment bank Becker.

The latter moves, yielding a £15.3m book profit and probably around £35m cash, have contributed to strengthening disclosed shareholders' funds, which rose from £11m to £139m. It will also free Warburg to expand internationally on its own and this week it opens an American subsidiary.

However, the temptation to look for some major development is probably wide of the mark. More likely, Warburg will continue to develop along existing lines in the merchant banking field and the slender 3.6 per cent yield is an indication to the market's confidence in this approach.

Time Products

Time Products Year to 31.1.83. Pretax loss £3.8m (£1m profit). Stated earnings (loss) 7.73p (profit 2.28p). Turnover £82.38m (£58.85m). Net dividend nil (1.125p). Share price 16.5p plus 2.5p.

If you are in a business which is big in retailing in the United Kingdom, heavily committed to manufacturing and investment to assets in Hongkong, and borrowed up to the hilt, then it takes only a little hindsight to realise you are heading for disaster. That is what happened to Time Products, the group whose retail outlets include the Harris and J Weir chains of retailers and the Sekonda and Longines ranges of watches. The collapse of the retail market, the burden of interest rates on what was at its peak a debt of £23m and a price war in parts of the watch business have pushed the group into losses for the year to last January of £3.8m.

Throughout it all, however, the United Kingdom retail side has remained profitable. The big question is Hongkong and more specifically whether the production cut-backs of almost one-third, and the re-focusing of the factory to produce those lines which traditionally have been profitable, will stop the bleeding. The group's 17 bankers, still collectively owed £17m, have granted the group 12 months to produce a trading turnaround. After three months, there are signs of hope, with a trading surplus in the east - though before interest charges - and this makes the shares at 16.5p, up 2.5p on the results, an interesting gamble. There is little risk of them falling far, and if the management can deliver a recovery, then they will look cheap.

Table of Commodities prices including LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, COPPER HIGH GRADE, TIN HIGH GRADE, LEAD, SILVER, and NICKEL.

Advertisement for Adam & Company PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY, featuring a portrait of a man and text about the company's formation and services.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 150 من الراجحي

سكزا عن الاموال

APPOINTMENTS

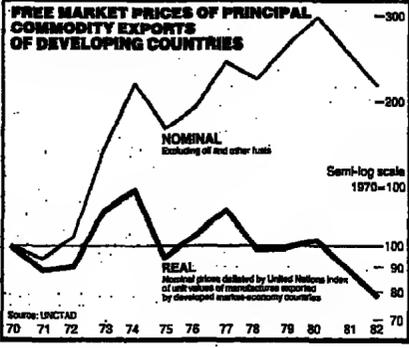
Abell will be chairman at Orion Royal

Mr John Abell has been elected chairman of Orion Royal Bank, the 'British-based' merchant banking subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Michael Prest looks at the likely impact of rising prices on raw materials

Growth with dearer commodities

Real commodity prices fell last year to their lowest levels for a generation. Primary producers, facing the full onslaught of the debt crisis, despaired, but there was superficial satisfaction among commodity importers.



are also expected to enjoy higher demand. But foods, particularly beverages such as coffee, have much less favourable prospects.

Now, with prices having risen by 10 to 20 per cent in the last six months on hopes of economic revival, the roles have been reversed. Some commodity importers now fear that price increases could smother the incipient recovery.

International relations could be strained by further pressure for commodity agreements and for the New International Economic Order. The 'confessional' character of North-South meetings might deteriorate rather than improve.

Prices are not likely to rise quickly enough to assist recovery to their value to industrial country exporters. Against this loss of export markets in the Third World, the possible inflationary impact of higher commodity prices on industrial economies is negligible.

The table outlines what might happen to commodity prices at different rates of growth in the world economy. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has calculated that even if commodity prices were to grow by 5 per cent a year more than industrial countries inflation after next year...

Commodity prices and economic growth

Table with 4 columns: Annual growth %, Modest recovery 1983-1984, Rapid recovery 1984-1985, Recession 1983-1984-1985. Rows include GDP, Industrial production, Real commodity prices, OECD inflation.

Source: Capel-Cure Myers

Economic notes

The age of tough management

Each decade seems to stamp its own character on most of the managers who are reaching the top and will determine the attitudes of whole sections of business for the next 10 years.

Lack of investment may bring supply and demand more into balance

of use of metals has been declining over many years. After rising in the boom years of the 1950s, the amount of copper used per unit of American industrial production fell by 1.9 per cent a year in the 1980s.

Large financial table with multiple columns listing various financial instruments, their prices, and other details. Includes sections for 'Authorized Units & Insurance Funds' and 'Insurance Bonds and Funds'.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Laird catches the bus deal

The Laird Group has won the major slice of a multi-million pound contract to supply London with a new fleet of double-decker buses.

The Greater London Council plans to spend £75m over the next two years in £20 buses to replace its fleetline vehicles.

Samuel Properties has bought in 500,000 of its own shares at 120p for cancellation so enhancing the asset value per share.

operation on Liang Lin's part. But they will probably go up to 29 per cent, he said.

John Crowther, the textile group, is asking shareholders for an extra £30,000 by way of a rights issue as the next step in its reorganization.

Meanwhile, the uncertainty over the next move in American interest rates sent the world's stock markets into a slide on the foreign exchange, where it closed 0.7 cents down at \$1.5320.

Racial Electronics has placed its remaining 9.6 per cent stake in engineering group Advest at close to a high for the shares.

Equitable Life Assurance has also increased its stake in Fairview Estates, the building and construction group, to 2.06 million shares, .06 per cent of the equity. The shares were unchanged at 121p.

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THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Chg, % P/E. Lists various companies like Anglo Siam, Anglo Siam, Anglo Siam.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially obscured and containing text like 'National' and 'More strength'.

CRICKET: ENGLAND'S REAPPOINTED CAPTAIN DEMONSTRATES HIS UNFATHOMABLE BATTING SKILLS

Selectors show no foresight in sticking by Willis

Blind to one of the lessons to be learned from India's victory in the Prudential World Cup...

Humpage turns a lost cause into sensational victory

Edgbaston, Warwickshire (20 pts) beat Yorkshire (6) by one wicket...

Spinner has Lancs in a dither

Trent Bridge, Nottinghamshire (20pts) beat Lancashire (5) by 157 runs...

Miller bounces back for Dale

Michael Miller, lucky to escape unhurt when his mount Hitite Al Arab was the first casualty...

Holding a world together

For the last fortnight delegates to the International Cricket Conference have been discussing...

Gateman serves double fault

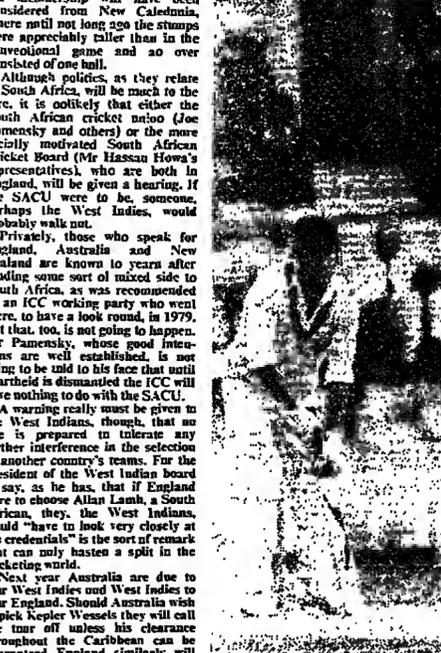
minutes to win; but, at 33, in the tenth over, Butler was caught at backward short leg...

Rearguard action gains some credit

Early on, Alan Jones pulled Cook for a half-century before he was caught behind...

Yarmouth results

Lightning League: W Carson (10-1) 2, J. G. ...



Not out: Surrey's Butcher survives an appeal from Mallerder (right) and Lamb.

Gloucestershire falter under Cowley's halter

Bristol: Hampshire (22 pts) beat Gloucestershire (6) by 118 runs...

Worcester formality

Worcester: Worcestershire beat Gloucester University by an innings and 69 runs...

Part-timers gird their loins for a miracle

With a record 13 Minor County sides taking part in the opening round of the NatWest Trophy...

Heroic songs in a minor key

After leading India to victory against the West Indies at Lord's, Kapil Dev sets out in another day competition today at Swindon...

Today's fixtures

Table listing cricket fixtures for the day, including National League, Championship, and other matches.

Championship table

Table showing the current standings in the Championship, including teams like Middlesex, Essex, and Lancashire.

Cambridge have strength to hold on

On the day that the 139th University Match starts at Lord's it might be worth recalling the experience of Max Robertson...

Cambridge have strength to hold on

In those who know how valuable to English cricket the first-class status of the Universities is, yet by now tend to be a thread that remains...

Colwell: all maidens

Colwell's bowling figures in the match against Gloucestershire.

Ray Cochran rides Robert Williams' Diamond Cutter

Ray Cochran rides Robert Williams' Diamond Cutter in the fifth furlong Barrowston Stud Stakes at Phoenix Park on Saturday.

Devon's visit to Leicester

Devon's visit to Leicester, where they were beaten by nine wickets in their first match.

Ben Matrebo

Ben Matrebo's performance in the race at Doncaster.

On the rem...

Wimbledon: Miss Wade's valedictory cliff-hanger

On the rack at the end of a remorseless inquisition

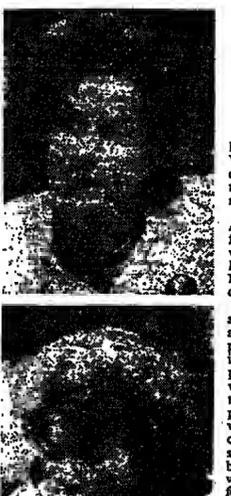
By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Yvonne Vermaak beat Virginia Wade 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 in an hour and 32 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday...

both flanks and lobs and short angles. She thus has the equipment to use the length and width of the court...

But in the third set Miss Vermaak went to 3-0, though two of those games went to deuce, and there was never a clear indication that Miss Wade would be able to make up lost ground...

Lendl. Like Miss Wade, Tanner may have been slightly handicapped by playing on consecutive days a work-load for which he could see no reason...



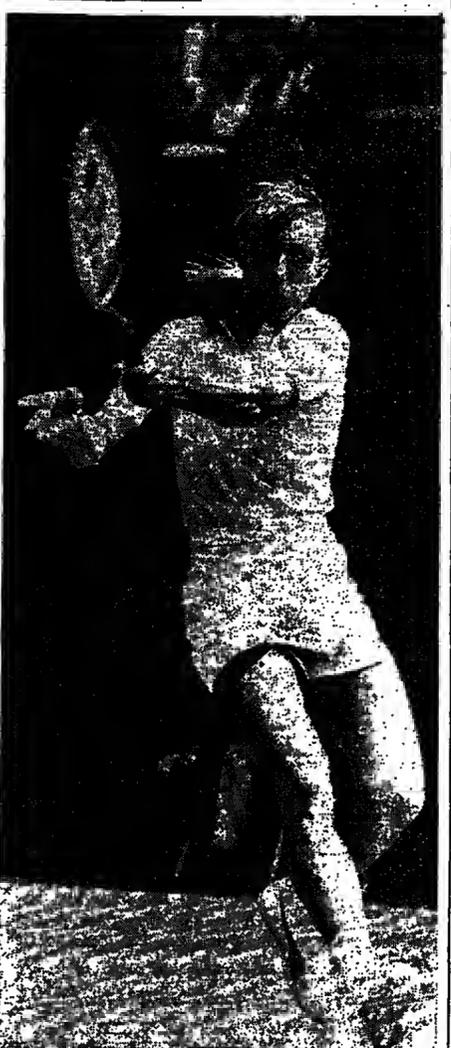
British pair keep the flag flying and even the cads are smiling

By John Kertzer

While even the stiffest of upper lips were seen to be quivering as Virginia Wade crumbled on the centre court, news came filtering through of a last pocket of British resistance...

Miss Temesvari, who was good enough to be seeded 14 in the singles in which she fell to Carling Bassett, then began to stretch those Betty Grable legs around the court...

vicious Temesvari return which caught her hard in the rump and almost projected her over the net...



Miss Navratilova yesterday: Now the bionic lady plays Miss Vermaak in the semi-final (Photograph by Chris Cole)

Spring lingers on in Mrs King's autumn

By Geoffrey Green

Many lives end in compromise. Mrs King (number 10 seed) v Miss Jordan - lost all the makings of a close, call either way...

The other affair on court one - Mrs King (number 10 seed) v Miss Jordan - lost all the makings of a close, call either way...

Sexton the of Coventry's exiles

The appointment of Dave Seaton as assistant to the England manager Bobby Robson was confirmed yesterday, only 45 days after his dismissal by Coventry City...

SQUASH RACKETS No ban but a debate on points

By Richard Eaton Hidayat Jahan, last season's world No 2 and the first professional to be disqualified, has been treated leniently...

ATHLETICS Javelin's cash nosedive

From Pal Butcher In spite of the plaudits that have followed the flight of Tessa Sanderson and Fatima Whitbread...

Yesterday's Wimbledon results

- MEN'S SINGLES Holder: J S Connors (US) Fifth round: M CURRIE (SA) and S DENTON (US) 6-4, 6-1, 6-4...

Miss Barker dropped

See Barker has lost her place in the British women's international team for the first time in eight years...

Recalling the brilliant Lottie and the devastating Winifred

Let us now praise famous women

When it rains at Wimbledon a more agreeable alternative to milling around with the throng and treading on discarded cartons and hamburgers is to visit the Lawn Tennis Museum...

Footballers no balled

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - A match in the Argentine province of Cordoba was abandoned on Sunday after spectators stole four balls - all that were available...

MOTOR RACING Bartelsk's challenge

When a sportsman turns to the world of motor rallying after his skiing career it might be reasonable to expect that he fears nothing...

FOR THE RECORD BASEBALL AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 4, Baltimore Orioles 3... FOOTBALL NORWEGIAN LEAGUE: Kongsvinger 1, Hamar 1... BASKETBALL KANSAS CITY: Kansas City 1, Houston 0... VOLLEYBALL POZNAN: Inwalidzi Polni 1, US 0... YACHTING BRIGHTON: 1st Half South Championship 3rd race...

Grim ladies: three faces of effortful defeat: Virginia Wade (top) worn out by Yvonne Vermaak, Kathy Jordan (centre) bounced out by Billie Jean King and Jennifer Mundel, blasted out by Martina Navratilova.



Lottie Dod wears her advantageous short skirt

David Miller

Sweden refuses entry to South African golfers

High Baiocchi who won in 1976, is out of the Scandinavian Enterprise Open. He is South African golfer who have been refused entry visa by the Swedish government to compete in the £90,000 event starting in Stockholm tomorrow.

It is the first time in the history of the PGA European Tour that a tournament within Europe has been hit by an apartheid move. The Tunisian Open, now the regular starting point for the circuit, has banned the South Africans for the last two events.

Canadians get clearance to compete at Henley

Canadian rowers entered for Henley Royal Regatta this week, have been given permission to compete by their governing body, despite the presence of South African rowers.

House of Lords

No injunction where damages available

Garden Cottage Foods Ltd v Milk Marketing Board. Before Lord Diplock, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook. [Speeches delivered June 23]

Eclipse hopes grow for Gorytus

By Dick Hinder. There is growing confidence in Dick Hinder's stable that Gorytus can strike a blow for the younger generation to Sandown's Coral Cup.

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Yarmouth

Draw no advantage. Total: double 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45, 4.45.

Law Report June 29 1983

Injury interest stays at 2 per cent

Weight v British Railways Board. Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullycree, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook. [Speeches delivered June 23]

Carlisle programme

Draw advantage: high numbers best. 2.30 SCOTBY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: 2820: 5f) (12 runners)

3.0 BECTIVE STAKES (3-y-o selling: 2555: 6f) (14)

Results, page 18

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House of Lords

Summons effective after swapping names

Tector Ltd v Department of Health and Social Security. A company which had effectively swapped names with another company could not object to a summons issued against the other company under the other company's former name.

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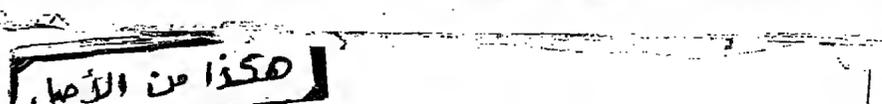
Results, page 18

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150-000

RUGBY UNION

McBride has twitch of finger at the controls

From Don Cameron Christchurch

Canterbury 22
British Lions 20

While perhaps he did not realise it at the time, Willie John McBride, the British Lions manager, rather put his finger on many of the Lions' recent problems as he was commenting on the draw by saying it was a bold and brave Canterbury side at Lancaster Park yesterday.

"We lost control", said McBride. "And we made a lot of mistakes." Taking the mistakes first, the obvious one was Hugo MacNeill's shabby and essentially the last-second conversion attempt which would have given the Lions the faint respectability of a draw. The Lions' earlier goal was won by three top goalkeepers, Campbell, Hare or Evans.

MacNeill missed three reasonable penalty attempts, the first half being kicking one to put the Lions level at 3-3. Although he kicked two of seven attempts, Rutherford managed one drop goal in two attempts, and Woodward, whose left-footed style would have been better than MacNeill's right-footed slash from the right side of the field for the last second conversion attempt, also missed an earlier conversion.

The Lions offered up three penalty goals for pieces of scrumwork in the first half. The first in the opening minutes, the second aggravated when Colclough back started the referee, the third when Irwin struck down Taylor, the Canterbury scrum as Baird was running out from the postline, perhaps with the idea of taking a quick 22 drop-out. Taylor was jostling Baird and must have been close to being penalized himself, but Irwin dodged on rough justice and it cost the Lions the most crucial three points of the match.

Down 3-12 at the break, Canterbury's young full back, Evans, scoring all his team's points, the Lions dominated the first 15 minutes of the second half, with a dropped goal to Rutherford, a try Baird, another to Dixon, which MacNeill managed to convert. That put the Lions 16-15 ahead, but Canterbury struck back with a forward try and then Evans' footwork and Canterbury's 22-16 with eight minutes to play. The Lions came back with Rutherford's vast Gary Owen, a ruck and then Irwin charging across for

the try, which poor MacNeill failed to convert to gain the draw. The Lions pack played soundly in the first half and their backs did well in that splendid 15 minutes after half-time when 13 points came so quickly. But then the Lions backs returned to their muddling ways, and their forwards were almost as badly off, or circumnavigated, by the death-plunging ahead of three superb loose forwards, Atkins, Hayes and Hobbs.

The Lions forwards had the same twitch of finger as the backs. They made a lift hard to all concerned, Laidlaw got the fiddles again, Rutherford was forced to scurry away from the charging defence, and Irwin, Woodward and the other backs too often not themselves muddled in the middle as if they had just met before the game.

And on the subject of control, McBride has not exactly been leading from the front in recent days. When asked about the head-butting of the North Auckland, Robinson, by the other backs, he said he was not himself muddled in the middle as if they had just met before the game.

He also maintained that the New Zealand media was "killing rugby" and said he was disgusted that the Lions were being described as aggressors in the various incidents. He concluded that particular interview by saying he had had "a gutful" and left post haste.

However, a few minutes later Jim Telfer, the Lions coach, said he was not sure the Lions could do it, and he would pass on his disgust to the player concerned. So McBride's intemperance outburst, and the suggestion of the Lions' lack of discipline of views on that matter with Telfer, do not indicate a strict or cool control at the top of the Lions' administration. And if the control is not coming from the top, might not the players be excused if they do not exercise full control of themselves or their game on the field?

CANTERBURY: G Green, V Simpson, V Taylor, E Hoggan, scoring all his team's points, the Lions dominated the first 15 minutes of the second half, with a dropped goal to Rutherford, a try Baird, another to Dixon, which MacNeill managed to convert. That put the Lions 16-15 ahead, but Canterbury struck back with a forward try and then Evans' footwork and Canterbury's 22-16 with eight minutes to play. The Lions came back with Rutherford's vast Gary Owen, a ruck and then Irwin charging across for

Twickenham final
The Rugby Union County Championship Final is usually played on the ground of one of the finalists, it is held at Twickenham next season on March 31.

Canadians on show

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The visit of the Canadians to play five games in England next October will provide an opportunity to judge how the game is developing in that part of the world. Even though England has raised through two games in Canada last year, scoring 43 points in the one international, recent victories over the United States and last weekend, Italy (by 19-13) suggest that the Canadians are working hard at their game.

The highlight of their tour will be a game against an England XV at Twickenham on October 15. On their last visit to the British Isles, in September, 1979, they beat Somerset and Cornwall, and drew with Southern Counties, losing to Cardiff. In the major games of their 1982

tour they drew with the Barbarians and lost to Wales under-23.

The 1983 Canadians will play one game under lights against Headingley who enjoyed a successful 1982-83 season, and they will continue to the Sussex centenary season when they play at Worthing on October 11. Sussex have another novel match scheduled among their celebrations when their players play an international test on April 15, 1984, will be preceded by a short exhibition match played in 1883 last under 18s rules.

CANADIAN ITINERARY: October 1 v Combined Services (Portsmouth) 1 v Scotland 1 v Ireland 1 v Wales 1 v Sussex (Worthing) 1 v England XV (Twickenham).

VOLEYBALL

Testing time for students

A British men's volleyball team will compete for the first time in the World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, from July 1 to 12. Paul Harrison was captain of the team and five English students have been brought together over the past two years under the management of an Englishman coached by a pair of Scots. The party will be made up by and Irish referee.

The volleyballers will play against student teams from such major powers as the Soviet Union, Japan and China. Outclassed the British challenge certainly will be, but few will match their enthusiasm. Britain's biggest volleyball tournament, the Sandwell Maltas at West Bromwich on the 2nd and 3rd has attracted a record entry. More than 2,000 contestants will play 60 matches simultaneously.

Speedwell Racoon, from Bristol, the league and cup champions, will challenge the holders, Sparkcity, in the men's event.

BOXING

Chacon pays heavy price

Mexico City (Reuter) - The World Boxing Council has stripped Bobby Chacon of the United States of his super-featherweight title, saying he had violated his contract. Chacon, now the leading U.S. contender, was scheduled to fight a non-sanctioned match on May 14 in Las Vegas. Chacon, who won the title on December 11 last year, was due to meet the leading contender for the title, Hector Camacho, of America. The WBC secretary general, Antonio Margarito, said at the time that the match with Boza-Edwards would violate his WBC contract. The WBC said they were revoking Chacon's title because of contract violations that include the Boza-Edwards bout.

IN BRIEF

Lancia's two out of three

Auckland (Reuter) - The West German world champion, Walter Rohrl, driving a Lancia Rallye, won the New Zealand international motor rally yesterday. He finished 15 min 58 sec ahead of Timo Salonen of Finland, who drove a Nissan 240RS. Another 15 min 31 sec back was Roberto Lucchi of Italy, driving an Alfa Romeo.

GOLF: The prizemoney for next year's PGA golf championship will be raised from £90,000 to £150,000 under a new agreement announced by the whisky firm, Whyte and Mackay. When the event takes place at Westworth's Burma Road course next spring, the winner will receive £16,670 and the third runner-up £16,670. ATHLETICS: David Warren, an 800 metres finalist at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, Games, who missed all last season through injury, returns to the British Athletics League, division two, match at Meadowbank on Saturday. Warren last raced in the 1981 AAA championships, where he finished last. He runs out for Epsom and Ewell in the 800 metres at Epsom.

Corrections: Daley Thompson has been sponsored to raise money for the Marie Curie Foundation. Every point he scores in the decathlon event at the world athletics championships in Helsinki next month will be backed in money by leading sports and entertainment industry people. Thompson aims to break 9,000 points. RUGBY: UNION: Molesley made a profit of £14,223 last season, compared with a loss of nearly £3,000 in 1981-82. Despite a miserable playing season, they increased their gate receipts and programme profit by nearly £5,000.

Correction: In the international three-day event at Kalmthout, on Sunday, the junior event was won by S. Allen (GB), riding Bagatelle.

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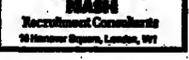
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The Retail Consortium
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BIRTHS... (Continued from page 2)

DEATHS... (Continued from page 2)

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Edited by Peter Dear

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6.00 Coastal AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 8.00; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00.
Today's guest is Andrew Lloyd Webber. Closes down at 9.00.
1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Bill Giles. 1.27 Regional news (BBC 1 and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young. The story is Where's Grandfather? narrated by Gay Cooper (1).
1.45 Wimbledon 83. Introduced by Harry Carpenter. Live coverage of today's matches on the Centre and Number One courts which include the promising Men's Singles quarterfinals. (Also on BBC2 from 2.00pm) 4.18 Regional news (not London or Scotland).
4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 Cartoon: Boss Cat in Violin Player (1). 5.30 John Craven's News. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Wildlife. Nature magazine programme presented by Jo Ingle and Michael Jordan. The programme includes a look at the animals that live on the verge of a West Merica motorway and Jo Ingle travels by army hovercraft to a firing range on the East coast to see a colony of Little Terns and helps to ring the chicks.
5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six presented by Sue Cook, Laurie Meyer and Fran Morrison.
6.15 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter with the latest news from the All England Club plus highlights from today's Men's Singles quarterfinal matches.
7.05 Trance. Episode 24 and traces of vermin are found in the hold. Tom Kelly organizes a search.
7.30 Film: Second Wind (1976) starring James Naughton and Lindsay Wagner. The first showing on British television for this title about a successful stockbroker who risks his career and his wife when he becomes obsessed with becoming a four-minute mile. Directed by Donald Shecht.
News with John Humphreys.
9.25 The Black Adair. Part three and Edmund's rise to the throne of England is being thwarted. He decides to try and arrange that his dearest rival is made Archbishop of Canterbury after he learns of the papal appointment.
1.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anna Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; guest celebrity Jackie Collins at 6.35; cartoon at 6.45; Libby Purves reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Cyril Smith's star forecast at 8.05; the day's television preview at 8.55; Bill Oddie reviews birdwatching videos at 9.05; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.
11.45 Cartoon Time. Pappys and Olive in Safari So Good (1). 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy in The Lost Garden. 12.10 Rainbow Learning with puppets and guest, Nick Zuckerman (1). 12.30 The Electric Theatre Show The first of a new series reviewing the latest film releases.
1.00 News. 1.20 Times news. 1.30 Commercial News. Joe Sugden's troubles are increased by a disaster with the crops. 2.00 A Plus. Julie Andrews talks to Elaine Grand about her stage and screen career.
2.30 A Country Practice. Drama serial set in a medical practice in the Australian bush. 3.30 Definition. Crossword game.
4.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon: Twenty Five in Trac Corned Turkey (1). 4.30 Film Fun - The Little Duck. Britains and the development of sound in the cinema. 4.45 What's Happening. Quiz game based on the week's news between a team representing West Coast, Ayr and LBC Radio, London. 5.15 Gamebit. Tom O'Connor with the quiz game for married couples.
5.45 News. 6.00 Times news. 6.25 Help! Juliet Alexander with news of the Endometriosis Society, an organisation that assists those suffering from the painful condition.
6.35 Crossroads. Information from Percy Debon surprises Kevin Banks.
7.00 Where There's Life, Dr Miriam and her colleagues from California talk about parents who are taking tough measures with their wayward children.
7.30 Coronation Street. What will Elsie do if Suzie Birchell refuses to leave the house?
8.00 Starburst. Variety with Dennis Waterman topping the bill with his singing and guitar playing talents. Among the supporting acts are Leslie Crowther, Dollar and George Melly with John Chilton's Fire Walkers.
8.00 Jeopardy Show. Jeopardy: A Chamber of Horrors. The investigative television reporter finds herself mixed up with murder and mayhem on the set of a horror movie. Starring Patricia Gedge, Anthony Shaw and Don Henderson.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: I Escaped From Devil's Island (1977) starring Jim Brown. Adventure yarn about four prisoners' attempts to escape from the French penal colony in 1918. Directed by William Wyler.
12.10 Close with Brian Blessed.

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A visit to Weston Park in Shropshire. 9.42 Along the cliffs. 9.58 Spiders at work. 10.18 Around Britain - Town and country. 10.28 How the media represent the dots. 11.05 How technology may lead to world peace. 11.22 The role of the health visitor. 11.39 The first modern passenger railway.
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BBC 2

6.05 Open University: The Dragon School, Oxford. 6.30 Special: Education in Norway. 6.55 Physics: Transitions in Music. 7.20 Sacred Places. 7.45 History of Mathematics. 8.10 Close down.
10.05 Starburst. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women.
10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Chloe Ashcroft and Iain Lauchlan. 10.55 Close down.
12.30 Open University: The First Years of Life. On the Way. 12.55 Health Choices: Stormy weather. Close down at 1.20.
2.00 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter introduces live coverage of the matches played on the Centre and Number One courts which include the remaining matches in the Men's Singles quarterfinals. Commentary and comment from Ian McEwan, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Thrall, Richard Evans and Bjorn Borg. News summary with subtitles.
7.30 Travel Show presented by Paul Heiney and Lucie Slopping. Advice and hints for the would-be holidaymaker. The programme includes a consumer report on the price of sun lotion in various resorts on the Continent; the road to the mountains; the whereabouts of the motor travel hold-up; and Jim Bacon with news of the hottest and sunniest holiday spots.
8.00 Timesat. Another in the monthly series that examines history with the benefit of hindsight. Four topics tonight: the 1805 Battle of the River Plate between Britain and Argentina; Gubby Allen talks about Douglas Jardine's role in the 'bodyline' controversy; how the health of the 1930s unemployed was studied; and the story of how France's Louis XIV became the first monarch to consciously promote a favourable image of himself.
9.00 Film: Buff of the Year. The first round in the competition to find the country's most knowledgeable cinema-goer. Four contestants, from Northern Ireland, South Wales, Surrey and Shropshire answer questions on Lawrence Olivier, Cinema Vampires, Doris Day and David O. Selznick. The presenter is Robin Ray.
9.35 The Way of the Warrior. The final programme of the series on the martial arts features Shinto Ryo - The Samurai Way.
10.15 Wimbledon 83. Desmond Lynn introduces Match of the Day and Gerald Williams has a round-up of the day's results.
11.00 Newsnight.
11.50 Open University: New Hips for Old. 12.15 Instrumentation. Ends at approximately 12.45.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Everybody News. Entertaining format of multi-cultural topics for young people. This week's programme includes actress Miriam Karlin telling the story of the First Schlemiel and an item on by Giffney, London Transport's only black lady bus driver. In addition, there is a demonstration of how to print a hamburger on a T-shirt and how to pick up nuts with the toes.
5.30 Countdown. The latest quarterfinal of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition sees the return of the 'Crazy' Neil Patrick Harris. Tonight's host is Neil Patrick Harris.
12.30 Open University: The First Years of Life. On the Way. 12.55 Health Choices: Stormy weather. Close down at 1.20.
2.00 Wimbledon 83. Harry Carpenter introduces live coverage of the matches played on the Centre and Number One courts which include the remaining matches in the Men's Singles quarterfinals. Commentary and comment from Ian McEwan, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Thrall, Richard Evans and Bjorn Borg. News summary with subtitles.
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CHOICE

An earlier conflict between Britain and the Argentine is one of the subjects in this month's edition of TIMEWATCH (BBC 2 8.00pm). Simon Jenkins reports on the 1806 Battle of the River Plate which, the Argentine government was not slow to remind their countrymen during last year's conflict, saw victory for the South Americans. The controversial 'bodyline' cricket tour by England to Australia is remembered by former England cricketer Gubby Allen who recalls the role of the English captain on that tour, Don Bradman, as well as that of the villain of the piece, Harold Larwood. John Bauman, with today's high unemployment in mind, examines the effect on the health of those similarly blighted during the 1930s. Finally, on a lighter note, the region's France's Sun King, Louis XV, comes under scrutiny. It is thought that he was the first monarch to recognize the worth of public relations and employ a publicist to paint his image in a favourable light.
Broadside, the all-women documentary-making company tonight turn their attention to bread. In HALF A LOAF? (Channel 4 8.30pm) nutritional scientists, health officials and mothers voice their dissent about the possibility of leading millers acting on the government's proposals that stem from the recommendations of the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy, a body of experts who deliberated for more than three years on what should or should not be present in the average loaf of bread - an item of food that, because of its cheapness, plays an increasingly important part on the diet of the elderly, low wage earners and those on the dole.
The fifth in the Storytellers series is MR WRONG Radio 4 3.02), a spoof thriller by Elizabeth Jane Howard about Meg, a provincial girl who comes to live in London during the swinging 60s. To escape from her two ill-assorted fat mates and to complete her sense of freedom, Meg buys a second-hand sports car with a rather gruesome past and a ghosly present. A former owner was brutally murdered in the vehicle and when Meg discovers this she decides it is time to sell. Against advice she takes one last drive into the country where the car is spotted by the post-university student, a murderer. Starring Petra Markham as the unfortunate Meg.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests. Part 1; Lyrics. Mendocino (Scotts No 4 in B list, op 85, for long). Wagner (in German) - Lohengrin, Rimsky-Korsakov (Saitta: The Tale of Tsar Saltan).
8.00 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Menu (La chant), Beethoven, Andante and Variations in D minor Op 44. Handel, Flute (Piano Concerto in C sharp minor, played by Maria Liauer).
8.05 This Week's Composer. Tallis: records (includes the Gaudy glories; La Deum; and Spain in eight) with the Chorus, Choir and the Tallis Scholars and Choir of St John's College, Cambridge.
10.00 Kodaly and Kodaly, Celso and Piano recital by Lowell Blake and Janice Dawson. Kodaly's Sonata Op 4 and Judith's Polka in F. Tallis.
10.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Mozart, Symphonies Nos 1 in D; and Berg in the Seven Early Songs. Plus Marriage of Figaro overture.
11.40 The World Tonight. News. 12.30 Apollo's Banquet.
12.30 The World Tonight. News. 1.00 News. 1.05 Beethoven: The Violin Sonatas (First of 5 programmes). Sonatas in F, Op 24 (The Spring) and in G, Op 25 (The Adieu). Played by Itzhak Perlman and Bruno Canino.
2.00 Inspired by Goethe, Wagner (A Faust overture) Schumann (Sonata from Faust) Schubert and Mahler (Symphony No 9).
4.00 Golden Age. Presented by John Peel.
4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly For Pleasure. Introduced by Roger Mitchell.
6.30 Jazz Today, introduced by Charles Fox.
7.00 Boston Festival 1983. Chamber music recorded in Lincolnshire earlier this month. Part 1: Mozart (Quartet in C, K465) and Britten (Quartet No 3).
7.35 St Cecilia. Presented by Ian McDougall.
8.15 Boston Festival Part 2: Brahms (Sonata in C minor, Op 11, No 1).
8.50 Vow of Silence. Short story by Robert Forester. The reader is David Hayman. Robert Forester, a former monk whose faith is undermined by a colleague who appeared to have the gift of sight.
9.15 BBC Symphony Orchestra. Janacek (Praeludium: From the House of the Dead), Berg, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra and Stravinsky (Chant du Rossignol).

Radio 2

6.00 News on the hour (except 6.00am and 8.00am) Major Bulletin 7.00am-8.00am. 8.00am-9.00am. 9.00am-10.00am. 10.00am-11.00am. 11.00am-12.00pm. 12.00pm-1.00pm. 1.00pm-2.00pm. 2.00pm-3.00pm. 3.00pm-4.00pm. 4.00pm-5.00pm. 5.00pm-6.00pm. 6.00pm-7.00pm. 7.00pm-8.00pm. 8.00pm-9.00pm. 9.00pm-10.00pm. 10.00pm-11.00pm. 11.00pm-12.00am.
11.15 News. VHF Only - OPEN UNIVERSITY. 11.20pm Analyzing the Analysis (1). 11.40-12.00 Rudas and Rudas.

Radio 1

6.00 News on the hour (except 6.00am and 8.00am) Major Bulletin 7.00am-8.00am. 8.00am-9.00am. 9.00am-10.00am. 10.00am-11.00am. 11.00am-12.00pm. 12.00pm-1.00pm. 1.00pm-2.00pm. 2.00pm-3.00pm. 3.00pm-4.00pm. 4.00pm-5.00pm. 5.00pm-6.00pm. 6.00pm-7.00pm. 7.00pm-8.00pm. 8.00pm-9.00pm. 9.00pm-10.00pm. 10.00pm-11.00pm. 11.00pm-12.00am.
11.15 News. VHF Only - OPEN UNIVERSITY. 11.20pm Analyzing the Analysis (1). 11.40-12.00 Rudas and Rudas.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsday. 6.30am Newsday. 7.00am Newsday. 7.30am Newsday. 8.00am Newsday. 8.30am Newsday. 9.00am Newsday. 9.30am Newsday. 10.00am Newsday. 10.30am Newsday. 11.00am Newsday. 11.30am Newsday. 12.00am Newsday.
12.00am-1.00am. 1.00am-2.00am. 2.00am-3.00am. 3.00am-4.00am. 4.00am-5.00am. 5.00am-6.00am. 6.00am-7.00am. 7.00am-8.00am. 8.00am-9.00am. 9.00am-10.00am. 10.00am-11.00am. 11.00am-12.00am.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/277m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 908kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1216kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz; 150kHz; VHF 92.5-95; LBC 1152kHz/251m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/119m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/200m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.54-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Star Class. 3.00-4.00 Afternoon Serial: A Country Party. 5.15-5.45 Melba Mae Laugh. 6.00-6.35 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.10am Fortnight of a Legend: Parula Clark. 12.40 Close down.
HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00am-6.35 Wales at Six. With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.
TSW As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Chipp. 5.15-5.45 Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.45-6.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today Show. 6.30-7.00 9 to 5. 12.10am Postscript. 12.15 Close down.
GRANADIA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Big Bam Shamus. 3.15-3.45 Beverly Hills. 6.00-6.35 Today Show. 6.30-7.00 News. 12.10am News. 12.15 Close down.
ANGLIA As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Chipp. 5.15-5.45 Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.45-6.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today Show. 6.30-7.00 9 to 5. 12.10am Postscript. 12.15 Close down.
GRAMIPIAN As London except: Starts 9.30am Schools. 11.55-12.00 Look and See. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Big Bam Shamus. 3.15-3.45 Beverly Hills. 6.00-6.35 Today Show. 6.30-7.00 News. 12.10am News. 12.15 Close down.
ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-10.00am News. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 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Queen Mother honours IRA's Hyde Park victims



The Queen Mother attended a service in Hyde Park yesterday to dedicate a memorial to the four members of the Household Cavalry killed in an IRA bomb attack last July. Brian Harris's photographs show: Above, the Queen Mother with, on her right, Major General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards; left, Mrs Judith Young helps her daughters Sarah Jane, 2 1/2, and Louise, 5, lay their posies; below: the posies.

Mutineers pledge to fight Arafat

Continued from page 1
Under certain conditions. But he apparently gave no hint of what these conditions might be.
Elsewhere in Lebanon another crisis is emerging now that Druze and Christian militiamen have started a vendetta of murders and kidnappings in the Israeli-occupied Chouf mountains.
At least six bodies were brought out of the area on Monday night after a day of sniping on the main Beirut-Damascus highway, a road that is supposed to be controlled by Israeli troops.
Both sides fired artillery shells at each other yesterday for the third consecutive day and the bombardment is now covering an ever wider area.
When I travelled up the Damascus highway on Monday, four Christian gunmen ordered my car to halt and one of them pointed his weapon at me with both hands when I at first refused to stop. I was permitted to go when I convinced them I was a foreigner.
The Israelis were making little effort to prevent such incidents.

East block summit adopts conciliatory line to West

From Richard Owen, Moscow
Leaders of the Warsaw Pact yesterday ended a one-day summit meeting in Moscow by adopting a joint statement which restated Soviet arms control proposals but took a predominantly conciliatory line towards the West.
There was no sign of the widely expected Soviet block threat to deploy Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe if new Nato missiles are stationed in Western Europe at the end of the year.
The Russians held the meeting with their allies in order to consolidate Warsaw Pact unity at a time when the Geneva arms talks are at critical stage, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is about to visit Moscow.
Moscow television last night showed the Warsaw Pact leaders in the Kremlin, the first official admission that the summit had been convened.
In their joint declaration the Warsaw Pact called for a Soviet-American nuclear freeze as the beginning of a five-power freeze, and reiterated their call for a non-aggression pact with Nato.
The statement called for an arms agreement that would rule out the deployment of new American missiles in Europe.
Dutch base decision, French bomb, page 6

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins squares up to a maiden heckle

These are the days of the maidens", said Mr Enoch Powell last night, as he began a speech immediately after a new Conservative member had addressed the House for the first time.
"We riddled haridans of parliamentary life are apt to feel lost in an ocean of virginity", he added, with the slightly menacing tone he always adopts when being jocular. It was on to the main subject of his speech, what Mrs Thatcher would do were Britain threatened with complete destruction by nuclear weapons. On this subject, his tone was lighter. He quoted the Prime Minister as saying that, in that dire eventuality, she would be prepared to press the button. "I don't believe it", he said, airily.
The maidens are indeed making themselves heard in increasing numbers as the Queen's Speech reaches its final days. There was Mr Roger Harvey, the new Conservative member of Cwyd South West. He spoke about the need to stand by the Falkland Islanders.
By tradition, the next speaker to rise after a maiden speech always compliments the newcomer on his first effort.
It fell to the youthful Mr Harvey to be complimented by Mr Powell, who said his speech was "very frank" and suggested that its author was a man of independent convictions. This was said under the gaze of the Government whips. Let us hope it did not blight Mr Harvey's career.
Then came Mr Jonathan Sayeed. He is the Conservative who defeated Mr Benn at Bristol East. He is therefore a closet hero of a broad spectrum of Labour opinion from the soft left to what remains of the Labour right. Without Mr Sayeed, Mr Neil Kinnock's present campaign would look less assured of decisive victory.
Earlier, Mr Roland Boyes, the new left-wing Labour member for Houghton and Washington, made his maiden heckle. During a speech by Mr Roy Jenkins, at the point where Mr Jenkins mentioned the British contribution to the European budget, he shouted: "What did you do about it?" It was undoubtedly an emotional day for Mr Boyes as it was for the likes of Mr Harvey and Mr Sayeed. For a left-wing Labour member, your maiden heckle - especially of Mr Jenkins - is as important an occasion as your maiden speech. Years of patient work on behalf of the party lead up to this moment. Embittered old age pensioners and gauged trade unionists lick envelopes in dingy committee rooms in order to send you to Westminster to insult Mr Jenkins on behalf of the working class of your constituency and beyond.
Mr Boyes was the man with the dark blue shirt and Labour Party tie reposed in this space lastly as unsuccessfully attempting to persuade the Prime Minister to yield the floor to him during her speech last week. He was forced then to subside. "Of him (no doubt) more later", we wrote at the time. Prophecy works. Yesterday came the more by tradition, 9 left-wing maiden hecklers is complimented by the next heckler. "He's quite right, quite right", someone therefore cried as Mr Jenkins departed from the flow of his speech to say that Mr Boyes was wrong. Mr Boyes maintained a commentary on Mr Jenkins' subsequent remarks. Mr Jenkins spoke of his "futile chatter". High praise indeed for a fledgling heckler. Mr Boyes is a man to watch.
To return to Mr Powell. He spoke after Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Dennis Healey. Opposition shadow, had rather routinely opened the foreign affairs and defence day of the Queen's Speech debate. As on so many other subjects, Mr Powell's views on the British bomb have been right-wing. He is against it. The House fell silent as he conjured up a vision of a Britain faced with a Russian-dominated continent and then a Russian invasion. He did not believe that even then we would destroy ourselves by the bomb. Mr Julian Critchley, the Tory member for Aldershot, had the answer to this in a useful interruption: the Russians could never be certain that we would not.
It was a brilliant first speech by Mr Powell of a Parliament he was widely expected never to enter.



The Queen Mother attended a service in Hyde Park yesterday to dedicate a memorial to the four members of the Household Cavalry killed in an IRA bomb attack last July. Brian Harris's photographs show: Above, the Queen Mother with, on her right, Major General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards; left, Mrs Judith Young helps her daughters Sarah Jane, 2 1/2, and Louise, 5, lay their posies; below: the posies.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen opens new premises of the Royal Society of Edinburgh to mark their bicentenary, Edinburgh, 11; gives a garden party, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 4.
Princess Anne visits Lanark Grammar School on the occasion of their octocentenary, 10; as Patron, Riding for the Disabled association, visits the Border Group, near Jedburgh, 11.35.
Princess Margaret presides at Annual Council Meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Friends Meeting House, Easton Road, London, 2.10.
The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, attends the Grand Prior's Advisory Council, St John's Gate, London, 10; accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester attends a fashion show, Gullbenkian Hall, Royal College of Art, London, 8.45.
Princess Michael of Kent attends Woman's World of Hair and Fashion, in aid of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Rainbow Room, Kensington High Street, London, 7.30.
Princess Alexandra, as Patron, visits the Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, Eton Avenue, London, 4.

New exhibition

French paintings, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 31).

Exhibitions in progress

Grace and Labour: watercolours, prints and drawings, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Close, Bedford; Tues to Fri 12.30 to 5, Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until Dec).
The East: Beneath Our Feet: archaeology in the Portsmouth area, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until July 31).
Paintings and drawings by John Kimpton, Gimel Gallery, Lloyd's Exchange, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun; (until July 8).
Sculpture by Antoine Bourdelle, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until July 31).
Sure and Steadfast: Boys' Brigade and City of Edinburgh Exhibition, Carnegie, Tollbooth, Canongate, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until July 30).
Music
Organ recital by David Read, St John's Church, Tanston, 7.30.
Organ recital by Eileen McLean, Salisbury Cathedral, 1.30.
Concert of African music, Cheltenham Philharmonic Orchestra, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Concert by Middle Georgia College Choir, Canterbury Cathedral, 12.
Organ recital by Robin Gover, Rochester Cathedral, 8.
Talks, lectures
Propagation of Hardy Plants, Royal Horticultural Society Garden, Wisley, near Ripley, Surrey, 2 (today, tomorrow and Friday).
Capability Brown in Northumberland, by Dr Peter Willis, Laing Art Gallery, High Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.
Shops and Shopping in the 19th Century, by J Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 7.
Annual Welsh Antiques Fair, Royal Welsh Showground, Bullfinch Wells, Powys, 11 to 5.
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents International Safety Exhibition, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham; Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (until July 1).

Anniversaries

Giuseppe Leopardi, poet and philosopher was born at Recanati, Italy, 1798.
Dorothy Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Florence, 1864; Thomas Henry Huxley, Eastbourne, Sussex, 1825. The Daily Telegraph began publication, 1855.
Today is the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul, two universal saints of the Church.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: The economy and unemployment).
Lords (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech (Subject: Economic and industrial affairs).

Concise crossword puzzle

ACROSS
1 Confession gives peremptory treatment if short (6).
4 Join together under the law (8).
10 Tea user, stewed but morally strict (7).
11 Anarchist is in resonant voice - what a yawl! (7).
12 Moderation in which the French could show the same power (10).
13 Tennis player shouldn't run to this (4).
15 Pulls out our post (7).
17 Make no quick appearance to play this round off (7).
19 Rough play - member cutting up tee with stone (7).
21 Prominent foreigner in a way (7).
23 My relative suffering from vertigo, I'm surprised to declare (4).
24 Could be an eager fight for the goods money (10).
27 Call in one to supply eads of lines... (7).
28 ... two of them perhaps heroic (7).
29 Such a message conveys nothing to a journalist (8).
30 The enemy may be thus defeated (6).

DOWN
1 Room to fit this in a capsule for travel (5-4).
2 A spell of relaxation prescribed, roughly speaking, for one who recovers? (7).

New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Yorkshire Boyhood, by Roy Hattersley (Chato & Windus, 28.95).
Cathedral, by C. S. Lewis (Doubleday, 19.95).
Finest Hour, Winston S. Churchill, 1898-1941, by Martin Gilbert (Heinemann, 215.95).
Fanny Lett, the Victorian Years, 1811-1847, by Alan Walker (Faber, 225).
Louis XIV, the Other Side of the Sun, by John Elliott (Weidenfeld, 212.50).
Shakespeare's Plays, by Judith Cook (Harrap, 28.95).
The Cambridge Illustrated History of the World's Science, by Colin A. Ronan (Corgi, 212.95).
The Earliest Whaler Transport, from the Atlantic Coast to the Caspian Sea, by Stuart Piggott (Thomas & Hudson, 220).
The Penguin Dictionary of Proverbs, edited by Rosalind Ferguson (Allen Lane & Co., 12.50).
The East: Beneath Our Feet: archaeology in the Portsmouth area, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until July 31).
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The papers

"Once again Wimbledon has become a tournament of sawbriety and sour grapes", says the Daily Mirror, commenting on the bad behaviour of many top sportsmen. Social workers and teachers regularly complain about fictional violence on TV, but the real life examples set by the sporting stars must do more damage to the young.
"First prize for hypocrisy this morning goes to Mr Roy Hattersley", says the Daily Express. He has told his party to elect him leader if they want to have a chance of winning the next election, and yet he is prepared to be deputy under Mr Kinnock if he fails - thus cheerfully scrapping his principles to stay near the top.

Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon Tennis Championships: additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm daily in Maryport Road, Somerfield Road and Church Road. A194: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound for 5 days; diversions: A26: Temporary closures at Mount Pleasant Road, Tunbridge Wells. M3: Lane closures between junctions 3 and 4 (Camberley).
Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud) and 15 and 16 (Falkirk) to Kingsway Bridge. A72: Single lane traffic W of Peebles.
Midlands and East Anglia: A46: Roadworks at Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon. M66: Northbound entry slip-road closed at Junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). A1: Lane closures at Coonington, Cambridgeshire.
North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 43 and 44 (Cardiff). A58: Massed traffic control at Lawton crossroads, NW of Kidsgrove, Cheshire. M6: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 (Chester).
South-east: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Falkirk) to Kingsway Bridge. A72: Single lane traffic W of Peebles.
Information supplied by the AA.

London radio

Public meetings are being held in London next month to enable people to comment on three applications to run the commercial radio franchise at present held by Capital Radio. The first is at the Fairfield Hall, Croydon, on July 18 at 7.30 pm; the second on July 19 at the Forchster Laye Hall, Queensway, at 7 pm. Individuals and organisations are also invited to send written comments to the Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1BY.

The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell	Sell
Australia \$	1.83	1.74	
Austria Sch	28.65	27.00	
Belgium Fr	21.59	21.00	
Canada \$	1.95	1.86	
Denmark Kr	14.57	13.82	
Finland Mk	8.90	8.60	
France Fr	12.10	11.25	
Germany DM	4.05	3.84	
Greece Dr	136.00	127.00	
Hongkong \$	11.40	10.75	
Ireland P	1.28	1.22	
Italy Lira	2385.00	2265.00	
Japan Yen	386.00	366.00	
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.31	
Norway Kr	11.60	11.00	
Portugal Esc	183.00	170.00	
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.01	
Spain Pta	222.50	211.50	
Sweden Kr	12.66	11.54	
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.18	
USA \$	1.58	1.52	
Yugoslavia Dnr	135.00	127.00	

Pollen forecast

	Pollen	Peak
Aberdeen	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Belfast	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Birmingham	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Bristol	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Cardiff	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Edinburgh	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Glasgow	high	8 pm to 8 pm
London	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Manchester	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Newcastle	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Nottingham	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Sheffield	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Southampton	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Stirling	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Wolverhampton	high	8 pm to 8 pm
Wrexham	high	8 pm to 8 pm

Weather forecast

A frontal trough over England will move S across Wales and the rest of England.
6 am to midnight
London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, bright spells, rain in places later; wind NW, light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).
East Angles, Midlands, S Wales: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, some light showers; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 18 or 19C (64 to 66F).
E, NW, Central N England, N Wales: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; becoming brighter and drier in afternoon; wind NW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).
Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud) and 15 and 16 (Falkirk) to Kingsway Bridge. A72: Single lane traffic W of Peebles.
Midlands and East Anglia: A46: Roadworks at Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon. M66: Northbound entry slip-road closed at Junction 2 (M69 and Coventry East). A1: Lane closures at Coonington, Cambridgeshire.
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Information supplied by the AA.



High tides

Location	AM	MT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.16	11.11	5.16	11.11
Aberdeen	4.18	9.52	5.02	9.37
Aberystwyth	4.18	9.52	5.02	9.37
Belfast	2.13	8.24	4.00	9.37
Cardiff	10.11	10.25	10.25	10.25
Dover	2.59	8.48	4.00	9.37
Dunfermline	2.34	8.18	4.00	9.37
Glasgow	2.34	8.18	4.00	9.37
Hull	3.05	8.71	4.17	9.37
London	5.16	11.11	5.16	11.11
Manchester	2.4	8.05	4.00	9.37
Nottingham	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Portsmouth	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Sheffield	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Southampton	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Stirling	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Wolverhampton	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37
Wrexham	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37

Around Britain

Location	Sun	Fri	Sat	Sun	Fri	Sat
St Andrews	2.4	8.1	4.0	9.37	2.4	8.1
Scarborough	4.2	10.0	4.0	9.37	4.2	10.0
Cardiff	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
London	5.16	11.11	5.16	11.11	5.16	11.11
Manchester	2.4	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.4	8.05
Nottingham	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05
Sheffield	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05
Southampton	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05
Stirling	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05
Wolverhampton	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05
Wrexham	2.13	8.05	4.00	9.37	2.13	8.05

Abroad

Location	C	F	C	F
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72
Algeria	22.72	22.72	22.72	22.72

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